The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,752—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th Oct.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1010	W. J Webber	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th "
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd "
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th "
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th "
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th Oct.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.
GANGES	4306	800	T. J. Alderton	21st "
ORIENTAL	5300	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	19th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th October 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	1 000	600	14th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Oct. 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 5th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 19, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1889 at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of VENICE," 3,207 Tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 29th October. The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 berths. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried.

This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th September 1889.

THE CITY LINE s. s. "CITY of VENICE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 19th October 1889.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 27th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing for any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd October, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 26th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 31st October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, AND MOMBASSA.

THE S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th November.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,461 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd November.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd October 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARABIA	Jas. Laird	3,544	4th Nov.

THE above vessel WILL SAIL as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Crystallised Jujubes, in ½ lb. Bottles ...each	0	12	0
Chocolate Creams...per small box 1-4 &	2	0	0
Do. do. ... " large " 2-4 &	3	8	0
Pralines Rose...per lb.	2	4	0
" Vanille ... "	2	4	0
Chocolate Ginger ... "	2	8	0
French Almond Rock ... "	1	0	0
Nougat Montilimart ...per box	0	10	0
Turkish Delight ... "	0	12	0
Chocolate Creams... "	2	0	0
Do. do. ... "	3	8	0
Almond Dragees ...per lb.	2	4	0
Legunes Assorted ... "	2	4	0
Crystallised Mixed Jujubes... "	2	0	0
Liqueur Dragees and Birds' Eggs ... "	2	0	0
Silvered Comfits and Almonds ... "	4	8	0
Chocolate Almonds ...per box	2	12	0
Chocolate Pastilles ...per lb.	2	4	0
Aprecotines ... "	2	8	0
Nougatines... "	2	8	0
Chocolatines ... "	2	12	0
Chocolate Vanille ...per box	0	14	0

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAMS.

KEILLER'S BEST MANUFACTURE.

APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY & CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.

Per Tin, Annas 7.

APRICOT & CHERRY, Per Tin, Annas 9.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENUINE CHUTNEYS.

PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TREACHER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY, sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.

TREACHER'S MAJOR GREYS, much appreciated. Fruit eats dry.

TREACHER'S EMPRESS OF INDIA. Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour.

Price per bottle, Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCOTCH OATMEAL.

Prepared from the finest selected Midlothian Growths

Per 2 lb. tins, 10 annas.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

MACKAY & CO.,

DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,

Byculla Bridge, Bombay,

Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.

Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., beg to invite attention to their large stock (specially selected for India) of SPORTING AMMUNITION AND ALL SHOOTING REQUISITES.

SHOT CARTRIDGES.

Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge "Field Loaded" ... per 100 Rs. 8 8
Eley's Brown, No. 12 " " with Schultze's Powder " " 9 8

These Cartridges materially improve the shooting of any Gun.

TREACHER & CO. ARE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR ELEY BROS.

GUNPOWDER.

Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance Powder ... ...per tin Rs. 2 6
Schultze's Waterproofed Powder ... ... " " 2 8
Curtis and Harvey's ... ... " " 2 6

TREACHER & Co. are the Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's

CELEBRATED ALLIANCE PRIZE POWDER
AND FOR
SCHULTZE'S WATERPROOFED POWDER.

Chilled Shot.	Cartridges for Guns.	Cartridge Extractors.
Caps.	" for Rifles.	" Bags.
Bullets.	" for Revolvers.	" Belts.
Bullet Moulds.	" for Cases.	Wads.
Measures.	Cartridge Loaders.	Sundries.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS
by one of the best English Makers.

TREACHER & CO., { BOMBAY & POONA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

LADIES' BELTS AND BANDAGES,

RIDING BELTS,

ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

WASHABLE "TROPICAL" TRUSSES,

Very comfortable and cleanly, covered with Elastic-gum,

IRRIGATING DOUCHES

(SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED),

ACCOUCHEMENT SHEETS, CRIB SHEETS, NURSING APRONS, BIBS, &c.

ENEMA SYRINGES,

INDIARUBBER WATER BOTTLES, CUSHIONS, AND PILLOWS.

AIR AND WATER BEDS.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINEST CEYLON TEA.

DIRECT FROM THE GROWERS,
OSCAR MARINITSCH AND Co.
Per Pound Re. 1-6, and Re. 1-12.

Sole Agents for India,

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TABLE FRUITS.

JUST RECEIVED.

CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.

Apricots.	Mirabelle Plums.
Cherries.	Mixed Fruits.
Ginger.	Pears.
Greengages.	

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

DESSERT FRUITS.

	Rs.	a
Currants, Dried Zante...per bottle	1	0
Figs, Turkey ... "	1	10
Prunes, French... " Re. 1 and	2	0
Raisins, Muscatel ... "	2	0
Do. with Almonds... "	2	4

PRESERVED FRUITS in Syrup.

	Rs.	a.
Apricots...per bottle	1	6
Do. (English)... " tin	1	4
Cherries... " bottle Re. 1-6 and	1	12
Ginger ... " jar	0	12
Peaches (English) ... " tin	1	4
Do. " bottle	1	8
Pears, Bartlett ... " tin	1	4
Pineapples ... " tin 14 as. and	1	2
Raspberries ... " tin	0	12
Spray Corn... " tin	0	14
Strawberries ... " bottle	1	6

TART FRUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Apples ...per bottle	0	11
Black Currants ... "	0	13
Cherries ... "	0	13
Cherries and Currants ... "	0	13
Gooseberries ... "	0	11
Greengages ... "	0	13
Plums ... "	0	11
Raspberries ... "	0	14
Raspberries and Currants ... "	0	14
Rhubarb ... "	0	10

Pudding Raisins, per tin Re. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESERVED FISH.

Imported from the Best Firms—Guaranteed Fresh.

	Rs.	a.
Anchovies in Oil ...per bottle	0	14
" Olives (Olives Farcis) ...	1	8
Caviare, Real Russian ...per tin	1	6
Cod's Roe ... "	0	10
Digby Chicks ... ... "	0	12
Haddocks, Fresh... "	0	9
" Findon ... "	0	11
Herrings, Fresh ... "	0	6
" Kippered ... "	0	11
" a la Sardines... "	0	12
" Spiced ... "	0	9
" Ham Cured, Red ...As. 14 and	1	8
Lobsters, Fresh ...per tin	0	10
Mackerel, Fresh... "	0	9
Oysters, American... "	0	8
Salmon, American... "	0	10
" Oregon ... "	0	10
" Scotch ... "	1	8
Sardines, Boneless ...As. 12, and	1	4
Spratts, Smoked...per tin	0	12
Whitebait... "	1	2
Sardines in Butter... "	1	8

KEMP & Co., Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

THE BEE.

THE ONE DAY BEE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.

Time-piece ... Rs. 5.
With Alarum ... Rs. 9.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DIVALI.

FROM THIS DAY to the termination of the above-mentioned Festival we beg to offer our stock of the undermentioned useful Watches at a DISCOUNT OF TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

A good opportunity for Proprietors and Managers of Commercial Houses, Managers of Mills and Workshops, &c., even private persons, wishing to show their appreciation of the services of deserving servants.

The "Servant's Watch," in Nickel Silver case, keyless winder, crystal face, with a neat case, spare glass and mainspring.....Rs. 8

The "Poor Man's Watch," in engine-turned case, crystal face, good strong horizontal movements, case, spare glass and spring complete.....Rs. 10

The "Poor Man's Watch," in Nickel Silver case, bold figures and hands, lever escapement, a little larger case, spare glass and spring .....Rs. 12

Nickel Open Face, keyless lever movement, stout case, bold hands and figures on dial.....Rs. 19

Gilt Key-winding Hunting Watch, very nice in appearance .....Rs. 20

Highly Gilt Crystal-face Keyless Watch, splendid appearance .....Rs. 24

Highly Gilt Double Crystal Case .....Rs. 28

Nickel Silver Crystal-face Keyless Watch, showing date of month ...Rs. 30

Nickel Silver Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with luminous dial, useful for seeing the time in the dark .....Rs. 30

Nickel Silver Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Compass or Thermometer on the back .....Rs. 30

Do. do. Roulette or Race Game, &c.,.....Rs. 30

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A "VERY CHOICE PARCEL." WALKING LATEST NOVELTIES.

HOAR & CO.'S SELECTED BALANCED HANDLES. STICKS.

Kentish Cherry, Kendal Hazel, Ceylon Vines, Black Thorn, Spur Oak, Orange, Olive, Wangee.....	From Re. 1- 8.
Ash Plants—"Thin and Elastic for Riding".....	From Re. 0-12.
Malacca, and Ebony—"Mashers"—Silver mounted.....	From Rs. 4- 0.
Handsome Silver-mounted Sticks and Canes.....	From Rs. 6- 0.

HOAR & CO., { STICK IMPORTERS, } BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1883, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and inflicting from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Bloomsbury London.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "ARABIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 22nd October 1889.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

WANTED

A MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN accustomed to Locomotive and Carriage Work. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. None but men who have good experience in this business need apply. Copies of testimonials to be sent to the LOCOMOTIVE and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, N. W. Railway, Lahore.

DEVALI FESTIVAL.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

Four kinds of Ices are daily prepared.

ALMOND, VANILLA, and STRAWBERRY, Creamed ROSE-WATER ICE.

WINES and SPIRITS of the best quality, retail and wholesale.

PASTRY, SWEETS, etc., etc., etc.

MORENAS AND Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEADOW STREET.

BISCUITS! BISCUITS!!

FRENCH BISCUITS IN VARIETIES.

Bath Oliver.	Malta.
Dessert.	Oaten.
Chocolate Cream.	Chocolate Wafers.
Ice Wafers.	Orange Desserts.
Maccaroons.	Cocoanut.

And Fifty other varieties in stock.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

BEHIND THE BUNGALOW,

BY E. H. A.

2ND EDITION NOW READY.

Rs. 4-8, postage As. 4.

THACKER AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c., WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,

Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.

The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest of Mr. KHETSEY JAITHA as a PARTNER in the firm of GOCULDASS MADHOWJEE & Co. has been from THIS DAY STOPPED, and the said Mr. Khetsey Jaitha has NO AUTHORITY to CARRY on any dealings in the name or on account of the said firm, and any person dealing with him in the na me of the said firm, will do so at his own risk and peril, and the said firm will not be bound by or responsible for the same.—Dated this 21st day of October 1889.

ગોકલદાસ માધવજી કંપની.
i. e., GOCULDASS MADHOWJEE & Co.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of Police Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined Schedules, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 16th December 1889, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the schedules, but may tender for either or both of the schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following stations:—Pyinmana, Yamethin, Meiktila Road, Kyaukse, Minbu, Magwe, Pakokku, and Myingyan.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 2 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 2 at the following places:—Sagaing, Katha, and Bhamo.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract-deed can be obtained on application to the Director of Police Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription, "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Director of Police Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
SCHEDULE No. 1.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	2,550,000	From 1st Apr. 1890 to 31st Mar. 1891.	Rangoon.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	1,100,000			
Wheat	2,000,000			
Dhall of sorts	700,000			
Ghee, Cow's	180,000			
Salt	180,000			
Turmeric	22,000			
Chillies	7,000			
SCHEDULE No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground	1,050,000	From 1st Apr. 1890 to 31st Mar. 1891.	Mandalay.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	900,000			
Wheat	1,300,000			
Dhall of sorts	300,000			
Ghee, Cow's	310,000			
Salt	125,000			
Turmeric	16,000			
Chillies	5,000			

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No 1 at—

Pyinmana, Yamethin, Meiktila Road, Kyaukse. | Minbu, Magwe, Pakokku, Myingyan,

SCHEDULE No. 4,

Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 2 at—

Sagaing, Bhamo. | Katha.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,

S. C. F. PEILE, Captain,
Director of Police Supply and Clothing, Burma.

Rangoon, the 12th October 1889.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY

FOR 1889

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of the Legislative Council of India, entitled the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of Mr. DOSABHOY CURSETJI WACHA, late of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, deceased, Letters of Administration of the property and credits of which said deceased was on the 11th October, 1889, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to his widow, BAI DINBAI, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors to the said administratrix, at their office in Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims, on or before the 2nd day of December, 1889, after which date the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons being indebted to the said deceased or having in their possession or power any property belonging to him, are also hereby required to pay such debts and deliver such property to the said administratrix, or to the undersigned as her Solicitors.—Dated this 21st day of October 1889.

ARDESER HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Attornies for Dinbai, Widow and Administratrix of Dosabhoy Cursetji Wacha.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a building for the Bombay Gymnastic Institution, on the Esplanade.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Gymnastic Institution," will be received in the Office of the undersigned, up to 1 p.m. on the 1st proximo.

A sum of Rs. 200 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the undersigned on receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer, N. D.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all Tenders, and no re ason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1889.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GENERAL TOBACCONIST and IMPORTER of Austrian Bentwood Furniture, Photographic Materials, Lipp's Pianos, Table Linen, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.

Begs respectfully to draw the attention of the Public to the following additions to his importations.

A small Selection of very handsome

TABLE COVERS in various Colours and Patterns, just unpacked. Early inspection invited.

DOWN PILLOWS.—Will be found the lightest and most Comfortable Pillows yet imported.

TAPESTRY CARPETS in handsome designs, subdued Colours, woven in one piece. Sizes in feet: 10½ by 9; 12 by 9; 13½ by 10; 15 by 12

TELESCOPIC WALKING-STICKS, most useful at Race Meetings &c. The Telescope though small, is very powerful.

FITTED SHIKAR and LUNCHEON BASKETS, for one to four persons.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS, fitted with Wicker Basket, Strap and Lock. Sizes in inches 27, 30 and 33.

PLAYING CARDS.—Anglo-American, Mogul quality, Enamel face, round corners, and Index Pips. Rs. 1-4 per pack; Rs. 13 per dozen packs.

REAL BOHEMIAN VASES, Superior quality, most elegant.

NEILGHERRY TEAS, Sole Agent for Bombay for the celebrated Kodanaad Estates. Prices, Re. 1-6 to 9 as. per lb.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further articulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM

REDUCED BY

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.

1st May 1889.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA! TEA!! from Indian Tea Supply Co., in ½, 1, 2, and 5 lbs. Tins. Quality guaranteed pure. MORTON, MAJU and Co, Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET—Lanowli, "KHARAS HOUSE." The best Bungalow on the Hill, only two minutes, walk from the Railway Station, with furniture, and well adapted for a first-class Hotel or Family residence, from 1st November. For particulars apply to Messrs. M. and J. RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHARAS, "The Beehive," Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, or K. W. FLOWER, House Agent, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BATH SPONGES! Our new stock just to hand. Disappointed Customers apply at once. Also Turkey Sponges, Powder Puffs, Powder Boxes in all sizes, at cheap prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

ROSES and other choice FLOWERS of the season, carefully packed and forwarded by rail. THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO RENT for the cold and hot season at Mahableshwar, "LILY COTTAGE." For particulars apply to F. Orr, Mahableshwar.

MISSING, a BLACK DRESS-BASKET addressed "L. T. All Saints' Sisters, s. s. Coromandel, Bombay," said to have been landed among the baggage, from s s. Coromandel. Any information as to its whereabouts will be gladly received by Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

WANTED, Four MEN, Europeans, of good appearance, sober and honest, age between 18 and 30. Light easy work. No Eurasian need apply. Applications to be made in own handwriting addressed Bombay Post Office, I. K. B.

WANTED, a small FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for six months, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, or Breach Candy. Address "Y. Z.," care of this office.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms Bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for visitors.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice, Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers, All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 3-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanad Road opposite Bombay Club.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

J. and R. TENNENT'S LAGER BEER.—A fine light Beer of these well-known Brewers fresh received. For particulars apply to BEJONJEE JAM SHEDJEE, Godownkeepeer, Framjee Sands and Co.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 17-8 cash. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

BROWN & Co., UNDERTAKERS and MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS, &c. Plans of Tombs on application.

DRESS SHIRT STUDS for Gentlemen, Single Stone Diamond, white, perfectly clean and of intense brilliancy. From Rs. 55.—MARCKS and Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3, 2-12 and 2-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java Tobacco only, and all lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 3; with Postage, Rs. 3-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN.

TENDERS for the FOURTH INSTALMENT of the TANSA LOAN will be OPENED at noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant.

For conditions see previous notices. On accepted Tenders for one Lakh or over, Commission of ¼ per cent. will be allowed.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, October 21, 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any fireworks on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the police and dealt with according to law. The police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th October.

A LADY who has been taught by Italian Masters, will give LESSONS in MUSIC and SINGING. (Special arrangements will be made for Parsee Ladies.)

For the benefit of the Pupils, a Singing Class will be held every Saturday morning, commencing at half-past 7 (free of charge). For terms, etc.,

Apply to MADAME VERA,
Brooklyn Hall,
Opposite Treacher & Co, Byculla, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MODY DADABHOY SHAPURJEE, a Portuguese subject and resident of Damaun, died at Damaun aforesaid on the 27th July 1889, leaving behind him considerable immovable and moveable property, the latter consisting, among other things, of promissory notes of the Government of India, Bonds of the Port Trust of Bombay, and other negotiable Securities last endorsed to the said deceased.

All persons are hereby warned against receiving in mortgage, buying, or otherwise in any way dealing with any of the above described property without the consent of the Und rsigned; and if they do so, it shall be at their own risk and peril.

MODY HOMUSJEE MANOCKJEE.

Bombay, 30th September 1889.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
OLD WIRE FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. of the 28th instant, for the PURCHASE of some (300) Three hundred tons of OLD WIRE, in lots of 50 Tons.

Further particulars and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned, and one ton sample of the Wire can be seen at the Government Telegraph store-yard, Wari Bunder.

The Chief Superintendent, Bombay Division, is not bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

P. GERRARD,
Hony. Assist. Supdt., in charge Tel. Stores, Bombay.

Bombay, Wari Bunder, 11th October, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 9 lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement; failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th October 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securites for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

"ANGLO-INDIA,"

A NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1889, will be published under the above title, the first number of a Weekly Newspaper devoted to the promotion of British interests in India, and intended to appeal to all classes of the European community throughout the country.

The policy which it will be among the objects of "ANGLO-INDIA" to advocate, is based upon the two-fold conviction that the prosperity of the British Empire in India depends upon the maintenance of that "authoritative" *regime* insisted on by Lord Dufferin as an essential condition of efficient government, together with the free utilisation of European skill and capital in the development of its resources; and that the fulfilment of these conditions presupposes, among other things, the preservation of a just proportion between the English and Native elements in the Public Service, and the adoption of a generous and sympathetic policy towards the European settler.

"ANGLO-INDIA" will advocate the re-organisation of the fiscal system of the country on such a basis as to relieve the Government, as far as possible, of the embarrassment arising from the depreciation of silver, the adoption of a more liberal and far-sighted policy as regards the construction of railways and other remunerative public works, and the encouragement of independent European enterprise.

It will support the claims of the Services to compensation for the reduction in the purchasing power of their pay, pensions and allowances, caused by the fall in the value of silver, and to a more liberal treament generally.

It will insist on the necessity of a complete revision of the present system of public education in favour of the substitution of vernacular for English, and technical for literary, instruction.

It will lend a hearty support to any well-considered endeavour, on the part either of the Government or private individuals, to ameliorate the condition of the Eurasian community, and its columns will be open to the free discussion of any plan for the purpose.

It will advocate the establishment of a local European Army, as calculated, not only to strengthen our military position, but to alleviate the pressure of the home charges and the planting of military colonies in the Hills.

From the prominence given above to Indian administrative problems, it must not be inferred that the programme of "ANGLO-INDIA" is exclusively political. The discussion of social topics will find a place in its columns, and a full share of its attention will be given to affairs outside the Peninsula.

As a chronicle of events, no pains will be spared to make "ANGLO-INDIA" as complete as possible. The services of able correspondents have been secured both in India and in England; no effort or outlay will be spared to procure the best and latest political and social intelligence; and a point will be made of furnishing from week to week an account of what is most interesting in the Art and Literature of the day.

A special feature will be the publication in each number of an Original Complete Story, in addition to an instalment of a Serial from the pen of some well-known writer.

To summarise—it is intended to offer the Anglo-Indian public a Complete, Comprehensive and First-class Newspaper, at a price which will place it within the reach of everybody. For this reason the extremely low rate of subscription will be payable strictly in advance, and orders unaccompanied by a remittance cannot receive attention.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Arabia (s), from Glasgow. Yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; and Barawa (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Chupra (s), for Rangoon, &c.; and Asama (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Chilka left the dock on Sunday last.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s Nizam and s. s. Arabia entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, will close at Karachi on the 23rd instant, at 8 p.m.

THEFT.—Byroo Luximon, residing at Samuel Street, reports the theft of Rs. 40 in cash from his box on Monday last.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s. s. Swordsman will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m. to-day.

RUN AWAY FROM SCHOOL.—A Goanese lad, aged about 13 years, named John Thomas, is reported to have run away from the American Mission School at Parel Road, on Monday last.

BOMBAY MILL-HANDS ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the mill-operatives is to be held to-morrow at 10 a. m. at Chinchpoogly on the premises of Rishi Manji Khetsey, to consider the proposal of four days' rest in the month and their general grievances.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Parell, respecting the death of a Hindoo man, whose dead body was found on Monday floating in a well in the Government House compound at Parell. The deceased appeared to be a middle-aged Hindoo. An open verdict was recorded.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Jessraj Guneram, a shopkeeper at Shaik Memon Street, reports that during Sunday night last while his partner's son named Kadurmul, aged 9 years, was lying asleep outside his shop, some person stole two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 20, from the boy's feet.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Joseph Pereira, aged 50 years. Deceased who was a habitual drunkard was removed to the Hospital on Sunday insensible from drink. He never rallied, and died at 2-45 p. m. on Monday. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Balla Narayen, a friut-seller, and Hurry Ramchunder, a shopkeeper, were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with driving their respective vehicles on Monday last at Tardeo Road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. The two accused, on admitting the sruth of the complaint, were convicted, and fined Rs. 10 each.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Chislett charged Babajee Visram before Mr. P. Ryan with housebreaking by night and theft of a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 48-10, the property of Hurjivundas Jugjivundas from his house at Girgaum Back Road on the night of the 19th instant. The accused after breaking into complainant's house on the night in question, and stealing the wearing apparel, was making off with it, when the servants of the complainant seized the accused with the stolen property in his possession, and handed him over to the police. Babajee Visram, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Shunker Balsett was charged before Mr. Cooper with the theft of a metal watch and chain, the property of Mahadeo Dinker, a clerk in the Surgeon-General's office. On Sunday last, the accused had been to the complainant's house and made away with the watch and chain. He went and sold them to a shopkeeper in the native town. A policeman, on hearing of the transaction which he had reason to consider to be a suspicious one, arrested the accused; and the complainant afterwards recognised the watch and chain to be his property. The accused admitted the theft, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Morgue, respecting the death of Fakeer Mahomed Ahmed, aged 14 years, living at Memon Wada. On Monday, deceased was taking bazaar-supplies to a house at Hajee Ali, on the sea-beach at Mahaluximee. The tide was then at half ebb, and the footpath leading to Hajee Ali was covered with water, so that the line of road could not be seen. The keeper at Hajee Ali told the deceased to wait until the tide had ebbed a little time before attempting to go. He took no notice of the warning, however, and went on. When he had gone half-way he lost the road, and getting into deep water was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. Several people went there and found his body, and brought it on shore. The verdict was that the death of Fakeer Mahomed Ahmed was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.—In the month of May last, Abdoola Jamal, a dealer in cloth, residing in a house at Jakaria Musjid, engaged one Ahmed Ali as a domestic servant. The latter behaved well for about a week, when he found that period too long to keep his criminal propensities in check. On awaking about 2 o'clock one morning, Abdoola found that his servant had disappeared, and he soon after discovered that his box had been opened, and property consisting of sadrias, silk handkerchiefs, silver finger-rings, embroidered cloth, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 138, abstracted therefrom. A search was made for Ahmed Ali in Surat, Broach, and other places, but he eluded capture for five months. On Monday last, in consequence of information received, Abdoola Jamal went to the Prince's Dock, where he saw his late servant, and had him arrested. None of the missing property was found, for Ahmed Ali was said to have enjoyed the sale proceeds of it at Hyderabad. He was placed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, when he admitted the theft, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

THIEVING FROM A TILL.—Before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court yesterdy, Inspector Dillon charged Elija Nusib and Elias Ebrahim, Beni-Israels, well-known to the police as disreputable characters, with theft of money from the cash-box of Madhowjee Virjee, who keeps a shop in Goolal Waddy. While the complainant was away from his shop at a neighbouring stand-pipe, the two accused went to the shop and asked the complainant's nephew, a mere lad who was there, to let them have some cardamums, the first accused at the same time inserting his hand into the till of the cash-box and picking up Rs. 1-8 in silver, which he handed to his companion. The lad raised a cry, and just as the first accused was putting his hand again into the till, the complainant came up and shut the lid of the box in upon it. The accused were then given into custody. Being asked what they had to state in their defence, the second accused replied that they had very little to say, and that was that "God was in Heaven and his Worship was on the bench, and they left their case to him." Previous convictions were proved against both the accused, and the Magistrate sentenced them each to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—On Sunday night last, Tar Mahomed Ghiga, who keeps a soda-water shop in Hornby Road, closed the shop, locking it with a padlock. Next morning, on going to the shop, he found that it had been broken into, and several bottles of soda-water, tins of biscuits, buttons, and other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 13-10, removed. A report was made to the police, who found on enquiry that two or three persons were seen airly on Monday morning in the Bazar Gate Gardens wth a basket containing sodawater bottles and other geods. The property was traced to some shopkeepers, to whom portions of it had been sold by two persons named Abdoola Deen Mahomed *alias* Bejonjee Framjee, a Parsee who was converted to Mohomedanism, and Marapa Gungaram. Both of them were placed by Inspector Young before Mr. Cooper yesterday; and while the first pleaded guilty to a charge of house-breaking and theft, and admitted two previous convictions, the second urged that he was sleeping in the Bazar Gate Gardens, where the first accused came up with the basket and took him with him. His Worship sentenced the first accused to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months, and the second for one month.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

THE Secretary of State in his despatch dealing with the recommendations of the Government of India on the Report of the Public Service Commission, acknowledges the manner in which the President and members performed their responsible duties, and states that the exhaustive treatment of every point leaves nothing wanting in the materials necessary for arriving at a decision on the questions referred to them. The recommendations of the Commission derive additional importance from the manner in which it was constituted, as it was composed of members representing many phases of opinion and much diversity of interests. The scheme framed by it did not suggest any very serious change in the main features of the existing system of administration. After stating in detail the proposals made, Lord Cross says:—

"While, as I shall explain, there are points on which I am unable to agree with the views of the Commission I give my entire consent to the main principles of its scheme. It has the merit of involving no great dislocation of existing arrangements; it maintains, to quote the words of the Commission, 'the very high standard of qualification necessary for the Covenanted Civil Service; and it meets the general desire that all Her Majesty's subjects shall receive equal treatment."

Taking the recommendations, one by one, the Secretary of State continues:—"The Commission's proposal to transfer a number of appointments from the schedule, and to amalgamate these and the analogous appointments in the Non-Regulation Provinces with the body of offices to be held by a service which (in the words of the Government of India's despatch) will necessarily be mainly recruited with reference to the qualifications for offices of a less responsible and less independent character, suggests a departure from the principle of the individual selection of fit persons of proved merit and ability which was expressed by the Court of Directors in 1834, in the dictum that fitness was to be the criterion of eligibility, and which has always been hitherto maintained. The Commission no doubt in general terms advocates promotion by merit, and not by seniority, but it appears to contemplate something rather in the nature of an establishment of vested rights of the Provincial service in the higher appointments transferred to it than the existing practice of raising an individual to a Covenanted service post on the ground that he is fit and competent to hold it. The Government of India did not fail to observe this point in the Commission's scheme and commented upon it in the following passages of their despatch:—'Promotion within the Provincial services to higher offices to be transferred from the Covenanted service should be altogether special, and the service rules should contain a distinct provision that such promotion is not to be expected and will not be made as a matter of ordinary course, but that in every case selection will be made of the fittest and most capable men without regard to their individual standing in the Provincial service. It must be made quite clear that admission to the Provincial service does not of itself, and apart from special proved fitness, carry with it any claim to promotion to the higher appointments referred to.' If it be granted that the revision of the schedule of the statute of 1861, and the repeal of a section of the statute of 1870 are essential to the scheme of the Commission, it seems to me that this amendment superadded by the Government of India, of which I cannot but approve, restores very much the position of affairs as it stands under these statutes. The selection of the fittest and most capable men for offices to which they have no other claim than that based on proved personal fitness implies the exercise by the selecting authority of a distinct act of choice on each occasion, and no Act of Parliament can do more to facilitate such choice than the statute which empowers Government to appoint any native to any office for which he is fit. As to the second point, the repeal of Section 6 of the Act of 1870, would do nothing in itself to advance the purpose of the Commission to make the offices, excluded from the schedule, a part of the domain of an organised service' or in the words of the report to remedy failure of the law 'to specify the number of appointments which should be made and to render it obligatory on Government to make them to the full limit.' Its repeal would doubtless make it possible to merge the excluded offices in the body of appointments which the men of the Provincial service are to be recruited to fill; but as I have observed, the Governments of your predecessor were not prepared to accept such unconditional amalgamation, and in this I cannot doubt that they were right. Nor would they wish for 'an organised service' be met by such means. The law, if amended as proposed, would not give effect to the object of the Commission' which would still have to be attained, if at all, by the executive action of Government. The Commission proposes no statutory basis for the Provincial service. The mere exclusion of certain offices from the schedule of the statute of 1861 would decide nothing as to their future disposal. The analogous appointments in the Non-Regulation Provinces are not reserved by schedule, but they have been dealt with executively on the same principles and with generally the same reservations, as the schedule appointments; nor is the reduction of appointments reserved in the schedule a necessary preliminary to the reduction of the strength of the service recruited by competition in England. The strength of that service is regulated by the rate of recruitment, which is not controlled by statute but by executive orders, and the Government of India observe that recruitment for the Covenanted service has in fact been reduced since 1881 approximately in the proportion desired by the Commission, 'so that, as far as the Commission's proposals are concerned, no reduction in the scale of recruitment for the Imperial service is at present called for; and in order to give effect to these proposals in regard to the Provincial service all that need be done is to close the recruiting of officers under the statute of 1870, and commence recruiting Provincial officers to the same extent. The old system will thus merge in the new without any dislocation of existing arrangements.'

"I have dealt in the foregoing remarks with the principal reasons for legislation advanced by the Commission. My object has not been to take exception to the proposals of the Commission, which appear to me to be generally valuable and appropriate, but to show that, as modified by the Government of India, they may be substantially acted upon without Parliamentary legislation. There are indeed some obscurities and difficulties of interpretation, which surround the statute of 1870, but they are of minor importance. The schedule of the statute of 1861 has ceased to be exactly accurate; but the Act itself, read with Section 6 of the subsequent Act of 1870, indicates clearly enough the principles which the Government have accepted as regulating in all parts of India admission to the higher offices of natives and others who are not members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The restrictions imposed by the Act of 1861 on special appointments made under its provisions were removed in favour of natives of India by the Act of 1870. They remain in force as against other persons who are neither natives of India nor members of the Covenanted Civil Service; and I observe that the Government of India have declined to accept the recommendations of the Commission to modify them in the sense of the Act of 1870 as regards the appointments which it is proposed to reserve in the revised schedule, and that both the Commission and the Government of India propose to enforce restrictions of the same character on admission to the new Provincial service. On the other hand, supposing legislation were unavoidable, I must call your Lordship's attention to the aspect which the particular proposals of the Commission, would present when reduced to the form of an enactment. The guarantees and restrictions of the Act of 1861 relate substantially only to offices in the Regulation Provinces. The Commission has proposed to extend the guarantee given to the Covenanted service as regards appointments reserved in the Regulation Provinces so as to include the analogous appointments in the rest of India, and the Government of India in accepting this proposal observe: 'It will restrict by law the power now possessed by the Executive Government to appoint natives of India to such offices at its discretion.' At the same time the Commission proposes the repeal of Section 6 of the Act of 1870, which empowers the authorities in India, by whom appointments to offices in the Civil Service are made, to appoint any native of approved merit and ability to any such office although he may not have been admitted to the Civil Service by competition under the statute of 1853. This would certainly be represented as a withdrawal from the natives of India of an important statutory right. If it were explained that this loss is counterbalanced by the exclusion or admission from the schedule, and the transfer to the Provincial service of a portion of the appointments hitherto reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, the reply might be made that the fact that an office is not in the schedule, by no means implies that it shall be held exclusively by members of the Provincial service. The Commission admits (para. 72) that as regards the higher offices which it proposes to transfer to that service 'such an arrangement would neither be desirable nor practicable.' For the present these offices are to be regarded as ground common to both services. On the other hand, it could not be denied that a much larger number than heretofore of certain classes of offices would be reserved in the revised schedule under the full force of the restrictions of the Act of 1861. The Commission says that to the scheduled appointments thus multiplied the Provincial service will have no claim as of right, and your predecessor's Government declined to weaken the Parliamentary guarantee by relaxing the restrictive clauses of the Act. It is not probable that Parliament would accept with satisfaction a draft enactment of which the provisions appear to reduce rather than to increase the facilities for the admission of natives to higher offices on the assurance that if it is passed certain measures of the opposite tendency, not defined or prescribed in the Act, will be adopted by the executive authorities. It has been clearly recognised, moreover, in the proposals before me that the difficulties which have really hampered the free action of Government in using the existing statutes are such as cannot be summarily removed by fresh legislation; they can be overcome only by time, and the operation of agencies already at work. The proportion of higher offices which it is proposed to leave outside the revised schedule, form a field over which the Provincial service is to extend itself upwards, but it is admitted that the process would occupy 'nearly a generation of official life.' The field is at first to be partly held by the Covenanted Service, because competent provincial agency would become available only by degrees. Moreover regard for the claims of the Covenanted Civil Servants, Native as well as European, and of other officers in the ranks of the several Commissions appointed before 1880 on the one hand, and the preferential rights of natives admitted under the Statute of 1870 on the other, would delay for years to come any complete absorption of the excluded offices into the body of the Provincial service appointments. Both the Commission and your predecessor's Government were properly sensible that the rights of existing Covenanted Civil Servants cannot be disregarded. The Government of India, however, has justly observed that the reduction of recruitment since 1880 has for some years been providing for a vacant area of high offices, which may be occupied by natives without trespass on the vested rights of others. Of the Indian gentlemen who, to the number of about 57, have been appointed since 1880 to reserved posts under statutory rules, some 52 are actually holding at his moment a portion of the appointments which the Commission proposes to transfer to the Provincial service; and they represent the recruitment since the same date for one-sixth part of the higher or reserved appointments which will thus become available for competent members of the Provincial service in a period somewhat shorter than that which the Commission expects to elapse before the complete realisation of its scheme. It is obvious that in the one case as in the other the process must be gradual for the same reasons. The Commission admits that these reasons are conclusive, and if they are to prevail legislation will secure no greater facilities for the expeditious transfer of the excluded offices to the Provincial service than have already been provided by the reduction under executive orders of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service.

"The defects of the existing law are defects rather of form and symmetry than of anything more serious. So far as admission of natives of India to the higher offices in the public service is concerned—and this is the primary question now under consideration—the Act of 1870 gives to Government the fullest powers. I cannot do better than repeat the words used by Lord Kimberley in his despatch of 8th Jan. 1885:—'The act, he said, 'remains a measure of remarkable breadth and liberality: it empowers the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council acting together to frame rules under which natives of India may be admitted to any of the offices hitherto restricted to the Covenanted Civil Service, and the appointments made under such rules will override the restrictive provisions of any older Act of Parliament. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown was subsequently taken on the construction of the Act of 1870, and it would appear that there is no method of selecting natives for higher employment in India, which the provisions of Section 6 would not allow to be attempted. I agree with Lord Kimberley that the Act of 1870 is the Parliamentary remedy for any defects in the existing system, and I think that it is the duty of the Indian Government to exhaust this remedy before applying to Parliament for further legislation.' Nor can I doubt that this conclusion will commend itself generally to native opinion, which sees in the Act a valuable protection for native interests. Although dissatisfaction with the rules hitherto passed under the Act was often expressed, I observe that there were very few among the large number of natives examined by the Commission who did not deprecate the repeal of the Act itself. My conclusion therefore is that the legislation proposed to me, while in itself of doubtful expediency, would not really facilitate the scheme of the Commission, because the obstacles to any very early and permanent redistribution of the public offices are due to the circumstances of the case and not to the law. Many of the measures which it is proposed to take must for a long time to come be more or less experimental. They can only be brought gradually into operation and their ultimate consequences can at present be very imperfectly foreseen. After an attentive examination of the scheme, as explained in the papers now before me I have come to the conclusion that it can be accepted in substance, and introduced without discarding any essential part or disturbing its framework upon the basis of the existing Acts of Parliament."

Lord Cross then goes on to notice the changes proposed in the schedule in furtherance of the Commission's scheme for distributing the higher offices. He considers that both the Commission and the Government of India have failed to keep in view the true principal which regulates the reservation of certain offices to the Covenanted Civil Service. He says:—"The Commission has quoted and accepted the views expressed by the Government of India in the Home Department despatch of 15th December 1881 that the Covenanted Civil Service should be reduced to a *corps d'elite*, and its members limited to what is necessary to fill the chief administrative appointments of Government, and such a number of the smaller appointments as will ensure a complete course of training for junior Civilians; but in the detailed proposals by which the Commission would give effect to this proposition it has deviated from the principle which underlies the statement of the Government of India, and which has been distinctly enunciated in more than one despatch by the Secretary of State." Lord Cross continues:—

"I have no desire to extend the practical application of that principle further than political necessity requires. It is in fact based on the same considerations of fitness in the broadest sense which regulates the admission of natives of India to the higher public offices of every kind, but it justifies on indisputable grounds of public expediency the necessity of maintaining the special reservations, which have hitherto existed in regard to a particular class of executive offices. No share of these offices—among which I include that of the chief executive offices of a district as well as that of Commissioner of a Division, and the administrative offices of still higher rank—could without a violation of that principle be formally excluded from statutory reservation and transferred to a Provincial service. I do not suggest that reservation of these offices to the Covenanted Civil Service should be so absolute as to exclude from them military officers in the Non-Regulation Provinces, or that in special circumstances a member of the Provincial service might not be appointed to one of them on grounds of proved individual fitness: what I desire to establish is that the transfer of a definite portion of them to the Provincial service is inappropriate. If they are to be named in any list at all, the whole of each class should be specified as reserved to the Covenanted Civil Service, except in special circumstances, as they are in the Statute of 1861; but there are many other classes of offices to which no such restrictions need on grounds of public policy be applied, and there is no propriety in reserving by statute a large numerical proportion of each of these to the Covenanted Civil Service. It is in the proposed treatment of offices of this kind in the revised schedule that the plan of Commission appears to me to reserve too much. It is true that we cannot now foresee the time when it will cease to be necessary in all the higher branches of the administration that a large proportion of appointments should be held by members of the Covenanted Civil Service: it is only by these means, as the Commission observes, that we can under existing circumstances secure an administration conducted on principles and by methods in harmony with Western knowledge and civilisation. These considerations, however, setting aside the executive officers to which I have specially referred, do not oblige us to reserve by law to the Covenanted Civil Service either the whole or any fixed proportion of any class of offices. The Commission is doubtless right in reporting that at the present time it would not be always possible to find outside that service men qualified to hold such offices as that of Member of the Board of Revenue, or of District Judge, or to be Comptroller and Auditor-General, or Commissioner of Customs, Salt, or Opium Agent; but this appears to me no sufficient reason for the conclusion that these appointments or a proportion of them should be declared by law to be tenable by officers of the Covenanted Civil Service only. I agree with many of the observations made on this subject by Mr. Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in his minute of 31st March 1888. If a native or a member of the Provincial service of any race is confidently believed by Government to possess the ability and training and all the other qualifications requisite for such posts there is no reason why he should be shut out from them."

The Secretary of State then turns to the question of specially assigning offices to the Provincial service. He expresses the opinion that as neither the Commission nor the Government of India desire to pledge the administration positively to reserve any particular officers exclusively for that service, the ends contemplated will be practically attained by requiring each Provincial Government to place on a separate classified list in each province certain officers in the different grades and departments and by publicly declaring these to be offices to which members of the Provincial service may (subject to the conditions laid down in the letter of Lord Dufferin's Government) properly be appointed. These lists will have to be arranged to suit the preponderant administrative needs, circumstances and apitudes of each province and its people, and the proportion of appointments in different branches will have to be from time to time determined and varied accordingly. Then follows an important paragraph relating to the vested interests of the present Covenanted Civilians. Lord Cross says:—

"While these lists will definitely indicate the higher offices which are recognised by the Government as the most suitable field for the employment of competent men of the Provincial service, and in which nothing but unfitness should prevent them from being employed, the papers before me show that the time and extent of their admission to these offices are also definitely prescribed by circumstances which cannot be left out of account. With regard to the time, the Commission has admitted that the claims of the Covenanted Civil Service must defer for some years the full introduction of its scheme. I concur with the Government of Lord Dufferin that this preferential right must be accorded to the Covenanted civilians, and the other officers in the ranks of the several Commissions who entered the service before the reduction of recruitment in 1880. With regard to the extent of admission, the Government of India have rightly indicated that this question has already been partly solved by the reduction of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service in 1880 which satisfied the requirements of the Commission. In other words, the reduction of the Civil Service recruits by one-sixth, and the substitution for that one-sixth of natives selected under the Act of 1870 defines the maximum extent to which, under present arrangements, room in the higher offices will gradually become available for competent members of the Provincial service. The reduction of the Covenanted Civil Service is already taking effect in respect of the sixth of the junior reserved offices, and when it is completed that service will cease to have any special claim to the same proportion of the reserved offices as a whole. On the basis of these considerations it is practicable to calculate the number of reserved offices to which members of the Provincial service may be appointed after the existing prior claims have ceased through efflux of time; and the definiteness of prospect thus offered to the Provincial service is precisely what would be secured to it by the proposals of the Commission approved by the Government of India. If these or similar arrangements are made with respect to the higher offices, the remaining steps required for the constitution of the Provincial Services present comparatively little difficulty. The Judicial and Executive branches of the Uncovenanted service are already occupied almost entirely by natives of India, so that nothing prevents the transfer by executive order of those grades to the Provincial list down to a limit that will be settled, as the scheme proposes, by each Local Government at its discretion. The result will be to constitute and establish a connected and graduated series of offices, rising from the subordinate classes of administrative business to a very high level of superior and responsible duties, judicial and executive, which will throw open a sure and honourable prospect of employment to persons appointed in India, and of continuous promotion to officers of tried merit and ability. I do not overlook the fact that in a Provincial service thus constituted upon the authority of existing statutes there will be no power (except under Act XVIII of 1861) to appoint natural born subjects of Her Majesty other than natives of India to the scheduled offices; but as I have before intimated I do not think it advisable to lay before Parliament a proposal to remove this disability which is confined, as your Excellency is aware, to a limited class of offices in certain Provinces. It is in the power of the Secretary of State at any time to modify existing orders, and to sanction the employment of Europeans, or of any persons whatever in any office, with two or three exceptions, in the Provinces of India now called Non-Regulation Provinces and in Burma. Nor is any measure required beyond the change of an executive order to authorise the larger introduction of a similar element into the *personel* of the Provincial service. Although the delay that must occur before the new system can come into full operation is inevitable, I trust that the Provincial Governments may sometimes, without infringing the equitable claims of the members of the Covenated service, find with your co-operation earlier opportunities than have been contemplated of giving to members of the Provincial services the appointments to which it is proposed they shall ultimately attain. Whenever the conditions that I have stated can be fulfilled I should see with much satisfaction the appointment of natives of India of proved merit and ability to fill the offices in question.

In the conclusion of the despatch, dealing with the Statutory services, Lord Cross says there is almost universal agreement of opinion among the authorities consulted both European and Native that it has not fulfilled the expectations with which it was formed. He considers that the course least open to objection will be to give to every Statutory civilian the option of remaining in his present position or of being transferred to the Provincial service with an acknowledgment of his preferential claims to promotion over ordinary members of that service.

As to the question whether simultaneous competitive examinations for the Covenanted Civil Service should be held in England and India, the Secretary of State holds that there cannot be any doubt that the conclusions of the Commission and Lord Dufferin's Government on this subject are correct. He says:—"It is not surprising that the Commission should have arrived at the conclusion that as so little room now remains for reducing the numbers of the Covenanted Civil Service, which may be said to represent the only permanent English official element in India, the importance of recruiting that service with reference to the maintenance of English principles and methods of Government cannot be overrated, and that therefore the idea of holding a competitive examination for native candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service in India as well as in England is altogether inadmissible. The Government of your predecessor were unanimously of opinion that this view is correct."

On the age question the Secretary of State says that after a most careful consideration of the subject, and after consulting the Civil Service Commissioners he decided to raise the maximum limit to 23 and minimum to 21.

As to recruitment for the Provincial service, it is laid down that it must be made in each province under the rules framed by the Provincial Government with the sanction of the Government of India. Both the Commission and the Government of India recommended that all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty resident in the provinces, and fulfilling certain conditions, should be eligible for admission to the Provincial service. Lord Cross points out that out of a total of 2,588 persons employed in the higher grades of the executive and judicial branches of the Uncovenanted service throughout India there were only 35 Europeans or Eurasians who were not domiciled in India at the time of their appointment. Lord Cross goes on to say:—"Practically, therefore, although these branches of the service are open under certain conditions to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, they are now manned almost entirely by natives of India. The primary object with which the Commission was appointed was to extend the employment of natives of India, and accepting that object as a proper one, I am unable to agree to the recommendation that the rules of 1879 should be wholly cancelled. The present Uncovenanted service in its executive and judicial branches is, as I have shown, essentially a Native service and a Provincial service, and in my opinion it ought to retain the same character. If it should hereafter be found by experience that the orders which now bar the entry of Europeans into the Uncovenanted service are not altogether applicable to the constitution of the Provincial services it will be open to your Excellency's Government to reconsider them."

Lord Cross approves the proposal that the Government of India should reserve the power of making, in very special cases and under prescribed conditions, direct appointments whether of Natives or Europeans to offices in the higher grades of the Provincial service, and that in the case of the judicial branch the exercise of these powers should be confined to barristers, advocates or pleaders of High Courts or Chief Courts of not less than ten years' standing and possessing a thorough knowledge of the vernacular language of the Province.

Approval is given to forming the lower grades of the Uncovenanted offices into a Subordinate Civil Service. Promotion from the Subordinate to the Provincial service may be made as a reward for conspicuous merit.

Lord Cross approves of the principle that the grades of pay, the pay of appointments, and the rules regarding leave and pensions in the Provincial service should be fixed on independent grounds and without any special relation to those of the Covenanted Civil Service. The Commission advised that for the high appointments made directly by Her Majesty, the pay and rules governing leave and pensions should be the same for all incumbents, whether belonging to the Covenanted or Provincial service or appointed from outside the service of Government. Among the principal officers of this class are the Judges of the High Courts. It is already provided by existing rules that in their case no distinction shall be made in regard to pay, but it is otherwise in regard to leave and pensions. The distinctions which were finally laid down in Lord Kimberley's despatch of 27th May 1886 were based on the ground that leave and pension allowances of natives of India must be regulated on Indian rather than on English considerations, and Lord Dufferin's Government did not think it desirable to reopen the question. Lord Cross says:—Under the circumstances which existed when the orders of 1886 were passed, the conclusions arrived at were in my opinion correct; but when the changes of system now proposed are carried out the case in regard to High Court Judges, who are natives of India, will be altered, and I think it will no longer be right that any distinction should be maintained. In the Covenanted service the rules regarding pay, leave and pension will be the same for all members whether they are European or Native. In the Provincial service they will also be the same for all members when in both these branches of the administration all distinctions in conditions of service based on differences of nationality are abolished, it will be impossible to apply another principle in the High Courts, and to say that Judges who are natives of India shall, because of their nationality, be treated differently from Judges who are Europeans. On other grounds at the present time, when we are recognising the claims of natives to a larger share in the higher offices of the public service and are endeavouring as far as possible to get rid of distinctions between them and Englishmen, I am glad to be able to remove what I am aware is a cause of dissatisfaction to some of the most distinguished natives of India who are in the service of Her Majesty. I sanction therefore the recommendation of the Commission on this subject."

As regards the change in nomenclature of the different services the Secretary of State does not accept the suggestion of the Commission and the Government of India that the two services should be called Imperial and Provincial respectively. He prefers that the service now known as the Covenanted should be designated the Civil Service of India; and that each branch of the Provincial service should be designated by the name of the particular province to which it belongs, *e. g.*, Madras Civil Service, Bombay Civil Service, Punjab Civil Service, and so forth. When this rule comes into operation the use of the terms Covenanted and Uncovenanted will be entirely discontinued.

Lord Cross in conclusion states that the Government of India have so far communicated to him their conclusions on that part only of the proposals of the Commission which deals with two of the great services through which executive and judicial administration is carried on. There remain all the special departments in respect of which the Commission has made separate recommendations. He states that as to these he will be glad to learn the matured conclusions of the Government of India and Local Governments, which in regard to many departments concerned the, Viceroy will doubtless think it necessary to consult fully.

DELAY OF THE BOMBAY MAILS.

THE recent heavy rains which fell in Madras on Monday and Tuesday last have also been felt severely on the North-West line of the Madras Railway, where several breaches have been caused, and the telegraph posts much damaged. From telegrams received by the *Madras Mail*, it would appear that a small bridge between Gooty and Paterkottchen has been washed away, whilst there are also a number of breaches on this side of Gooty. These breaches are now undergoing repair, and many of them have been already replaced in their original condition. The breaches are, said to be at the 258 10th mile near Royacheru. The evening mail which left Madras yesterday at 5 p.m. did not reach Gooty till 3-20 p.m. The passengers and mails by the Bombay train are being transhipped, and it appears probable that it will not reach Madras before 7 o'clock this evening. In consequence of the villages about Gooty being submerged with water, the railway authorities find great difficulty in obtaining labourers, and were contemplating despatching a special train to the scene of operations.

THE KATHIAWAR POLITICAL AGENT.

OUR Wadhwan correspondent writes, under date the 19th instant:—Mr. Lely, the Political Agent, arrived here yesterday by the Bhownagar mail train with his office and the State vakils and proceeded to Bombay. He was met at the station by Major Sealy, Assistant Political Agent, R. B. Keshawrao Bhaskarji, the Deputy Assistant, and Dr. Thakordass, Assistant Surgeon. Mr. Lely appeared very weak and feverish, and Dr. Thakordass has accompanied him as far as Ahmedabad. If advised at Bombay Mr. Lely would take a trip to Colombo. During his absence Lieut. Colonel J. M. Hunter will be in charge of the Agency, as Mr. Lely will be absent for a month or more; and Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, the Judicial Assistant Political Agent Kathiawar, will act as President of the Rajasthanik Court in addition to his duties.—*Kathiawar Times.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Asama, 2,449 tons, Captain A Smith, sailed yesterday for Karachi in Ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Chupra 1,432 tons, Captain J. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon &c., with a general cargo.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Barawa, 237 tons, Captain Elson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Zanzibar, with a general cargo, H Luppa, C Lan, as cabin and 21 deck passengers on board.

THE Anchor Line s s Arabia, 2,114 tons, Captain James Laird, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Col Hart; Lieut-Col Quin, Mr. Gray; Mr. McIver; Mr. and Mrs Philipps; Dr. and Mrs Weir, and infant; Mr. Fletcher, Miss McDonald; and Miss Booth.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Kurrachee via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, and the following passenger:—Deputy Surgeon—Genl and Mrs Landale and 3 childrens, Captain Houghton, Mr Mirvanon, and Sir Sarfraz Ali and 1,114 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Venice	220	Moffat	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Huzara	1235	Campbell	D	M. Mackenzie & Co
,, Crathorne	1772	McCulloch	M	J. Macintosh &Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind	1929	Atkinson	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Arabia	2314	Laird	2	W & A. Graham&Co
,, Nizam	1549	Crury	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Poseidon	2309	Lemesich	7	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Savitri			11	H. Cassum & Co.
,, Etolia	2041	Gill	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Werneth Hall	2620	Buck	13	S. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Arabia (s)	Laird	Glasgow, Sept 18.
22	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Karachi, Oct 19.
	Barawa (s)	Elson	Zanzibar, Oct 7.

DEPARTURES

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Rangoon, &c.
	Asama (s)	Smith	Karachi.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Huzara, for London via Karachi.
,, Kaiser-i-Hind, for China, &c.
,, Arabia, for Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17 Restitution s ..... Thomas ..... Hamburg, Sept 7.
Bay of Panama sp.. Wright ..... Liverpool, July 2.
Star of France sp .. Wilson ..... London, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17.—Steamers Pallas, Rajpootana and Khedive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

17 Nerbudda s .... Bombay.
Cangella s .... Calcutta.
18 Shannon s .... Southampton.
19 Clan Macintosh s ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

17 Sirsa s .... Nezapatam.
Lawada s .... Calcutta.
Nerbudda s .... Calcutta.
M. Menasatchy's .... Singapore.
18 Shannon s .... Calcutta.
Taif s .... Mauritius.

FRUIT COUGH LINCTUS, an agreeable and valuable preparation for children and adults. Annas 8 and 14. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 21.

Quin, Lt-Col, Ms, 23rd W L I, from leave, from England.
Hart, Col, Bl, East Surrey Regt, from leave, from England.
Weir, Surgn-Major, Bl, Medical Dept, from leave, from England.
Menchin, Capt, Bo, 1st Lanc, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 22.

Houghton, Capt, Bo, Rl, Lancaster, on exchange, from Kurrachee.
Morton, Lieut, Punjab-infy, on furlough, from Mooltan.
Hunders, Capt, Punjab, A P D, on duty, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.

Weir, Surgn-Major, Bengal, Medical, to rejoin to Ghazipur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, Commanding Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1889.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-qu

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases coloured velvet.
2 „ white flannel.
1 case coloured cotton tweed.
3 bales grey dhoti's.
5 „ grey shirtings.
1 case India rubber tooth-combs.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY BY THE WELL-KNOWN NAPOLEON PRICE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of Fragrant Perfumery by the well known Napoleon Price and Co., just landed ex s. s. Coromandel. The same consisting of essence, damask rose, white rose, moss rose, gloriosa, and spinarosa, lavender water, coal tar, carbolic and transparent soap, golden oil, macassar oil, lime juice and glycerine, shaving soap, &c. &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 23, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome stout English-built mail phaeton, in very good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab horse 14-3, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong Arab galloway, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 Jafferabad buffaloe, gives 15 seers of milk when in full milk.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture by "Wimbridge" and others, best Elkington's plated ware, solid silverware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., a handsome mahogany harmonium, by Cramer, real Doulton, Kanga, and Satsuma, flower vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings, and oleographs, very rich real Persian carpets, a mahogany, miniature slate billiard table, with balls, cues &c., handsome table, and hanging lamps, a large fish aquarium with gold fish, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, English made ladie's and gentlemen saddles sets of single and double harness, &c., the property lately belonging to WALTER LAING, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November next, at 1 p m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at H. M.'s Common Jail, Omerzay, blackwood and teakwood. French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware by Elkington, Mafflin and Webb, crockery and glassware, a collection of most selected table ornaments consisting of real hand-painted Bohemian glass flower vases, French show hand painted figures, French wax and stone wall baskets, Parian marble figures, large size oil paintings by E. G. Hill, Jun. of London, Italian oleographs, marble and gilt clocks, English and Persian carpets, one American organ by Mason and Hamlin Organ Company, Jail made coir carpets, specially made to order, a fish acquarium on stand, Jubulpore cotton carpets, pig-skin saddlery, an English-built open carriage, a large collection of Carter's best Caladium bulbs, (specially brought out from London,) &c., &c., the property of A. G. MACKENZIE, ESQ.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable bungalow and a garden, &c., at Bandora, on the south side of St. Peter's Church, fronting the Bandora Hill Road, and known as "Souza Lodge."

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th November next, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, the following immoveable property :—

All that piece or parcel of garden, land or ground, together with the bungalow, standing thereon, situate at Bandora, near "Ranwar," and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 308, Pot No. 5, containing by admeasurement 1428 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of Rustomjee Ags, on the north by the public road, on the south by a public lane, and on the west by a public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Mr. Ardasir Eduljee Commissariatwalla, at Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, Hummum Street, or to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
TO LOVERS OF MUSIC.

A well-selected consignment of musical boxes, some with drums and bells, and all with very sweet tunes, has just arrived, and can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 23, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., sale commencing at 1 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Brooklyn Hall," Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Treacher and Co.'s premises, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished, open carved and plain black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of the late JAMES BROOKS, Esq. Also the property of another gentleman—1 rich handsome Persian carpet, brand new, 17-6.

1 breakfast set.
1 pair rich vases (hand painted.)
The property is now on view.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, on account of the concerned, a large stock of 6 to 24-light chandeliers, 1 to 4-light argand lamps, wall brackets, candelabras, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, globe lamps, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, marble clocks, table ornaments, handsome drawing-room couches, chairs and easy chairs, superior boatwood chairs and sofas, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY next, the 27th inst, sale commencing at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, close to Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy's Sanitarium, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, double-barrelled breech-loading gun in case, one tricycle and one double-seated coly-cycle, both in good order, strong light dog cart, with hood, a handsome strong bay pony with harness, &c., the property of Mr. Jamsetjee Framjee Kharas.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ambawady, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co. in good order and condition, and not much used, an English-built park phaeton by Kesterton of London, in good order with brake, a high-class iron-grey Arab horse (Dandy) about 5½ to 6 years, spirited and fast, with a set of harness made to order, rich table ornaments, handsome Satsuma and Kanga vases, superior table and hanging lamps by Hinks and Nash, pictures, lady's and gentleman's saddles, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. VERNON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NANABHOY BOMANJEE STREET, LEADING FROM HORNBY ROW TO GUNBOW WELL, WITHIN THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises in two separate lots, the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, containing by admeasurement 44 feet and 6 inches in length and 25 feet and 3 inches in breadth, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 276 and 33, together with the messuage or dwelling-house of 2 compartments standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos 15 and 17 and ward No 1751, situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonabai, wife of Sorabjee Sethna, on the west by the house of Darashaw Bomonjee Sethna, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, and on the south by the house of Merbai, wife of Pestonjee Cursetjee Jussawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 23, 1889.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Haring Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London.
Consultation Hours : 3 to 5 P. M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE
MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!

TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
he universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, Is. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

☞ FACTS! ☜
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
290 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	„ 153
TANDEMS	8	„ 16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & Co., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,
201, Mount Road,
MADRAS,
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND TO
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W E. H. PRICE Re.1-8 postage, anna

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.

SILVER was ¼d. per oz. higher in London yesterday, returning to the quotation of 43d., which it attained in the earlier part of last week. Rupee Securities, following suit, advanced ⅜ per cent. in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., say to £67½ and £70½, respectively. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 97⅜; but Indian Sterling loan was unchanged, at 107. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 86¾; Exchange on London had receded one centime to francs 25·23.

No fresh advices are to hand through Reuter regarding the Wheat or Mincing Lane markets, which we, therefore, may assume are unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool closed irregular, Surats quiet; a further decline of 1-16d. per lb. having been established in Mid.-American at 5⅛d., while Surats were also 1-16d. lower in all the grades of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawatee as well as in "Good" Hinganghat. American Arrivals were also 1-16d. down in all positions. The day's Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats. The Imports were 21,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The spot price in New York remained at 10 9-16 cents; but January Futures were two points lower at 9·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales, against a lighter day last year and a heavier one the year before, the figures from the opening of the new season now giving the following comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	54,000	50,000	66,000
Two days' do. ...	107,000	87,000	106,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,399,000	1,092,000	1,558,000

We have again to report a small business passing in our local Cotton market, the tone of which has remained quiet, but with quotations generally on yesterday's level. A line of "Fully Good" Bengals is reported to have been booked for December-January delivery, the other transactions which have transpired being in ready old stuff, say, a few hundred bales of Wadwan, at Rs. 195-200½; and a little Western at Rs. 207½ per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been less appearance of firmness in this market to-day, exporters continuing to hold back, while supplies are now coming forward pretty freely. Dealers, however, have not lowered their pretensions, and name previous rates at which a small business has been done, the feeling being steady at closing.

SEEDS.—Previous rates are still quoted for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* in presence of small arrivals, although enquiry from shippers shows no signs of revival, and only a few transactions have taken place to-day in a quiet market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,758	bales.
Wheat	34,616	cwt.
Linseed	2,361	„
Rapeseed	2,203	„
Gingelly	1,522	„
Poppy seed	519	„
Groundnuts	769	„
Castor seed	4,067	„

FREIGHTS are steady but with a still hardening tendency in rates. The Niagara (s) has booked 2,000 tons of cargo here for Antwerp at 21s. per ton, and will take the balance from Karachee, for November loading. It is reported that three steamers have been fixed to-day at 21s. 6d. per ton for November and early December loading.

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with the rise of ⅛d. per oz. the price in Bar Silver in London, above reported, and stronger advices from Calcutta, this market has been firm all day at an advance of 1-32d. on Monday evening's closing quotations. Some Merchants' Bills have come out at 1s. 4 23-32d. for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 4¾d. for forward delivery; and Bank Telegraphic has been done at 1s. 4½d. for transfer from the 1st November. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on demand... 1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..... 1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight..... .. 1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Credits do. ..... 1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Francs do. ..... 1·76.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, few transactions having been booked for either settlement, and with nothing to speak of doing for Money. Fours were wired from Calcutta at 99 5-16; and here the cash rate has been steady all day to the close at 99⅜; while for the coming settlement 99½ has remained the rate, and 98 15-16 for the November account. 103 is still the nominal quotation for the other Paper.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for the Dewali holidays, and will not reopen till Friday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, OCT. 22.

H. M. S. Kingfisher, from Trincomalee, arrived.
The mail steamer Khedive, from Calcutta, arrived.
The mail steamer Sutlej, from China, arrived.
H. M. S. Garnet sailed for Bombay on the 18th.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4½d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	86¾
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	43d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(OCTOBER 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadur, Jask, and Muscat, will close at Karachi on the 23rd instant at 8 p.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 22nd Oct. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	22	6	3	1	46
Suez	22	6	53	0	53

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 22nd Oct. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	53	...	4
„ Kurrachee ...	...	14	...	2
„ Madras...	...	45	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 22.—The barometer has fallen over nearly the whole of India. The fall is brisk in north-eastern India, Burma, and north of Bay. Shallow depression in the Central Provinces yesterday has disappeared; another depression appears to be forming in the north of the Bay. The pressure is upwards of two-tenths of an inch below normal in the north of the Bay and south of Bengal. Air is made clearer in Central India and the Central Provinces, and skies are less clouded. Showers fell yesterday in Burma, Orissa, South Bengal, South Behar, Malabar, the Central Provinces, and Madras, amounts being generally small. Seoni reports two inches, and Sutna one. Temperature conditions are unchanged in Upper India. The mean temperature past twenty-four hours is eight degrees below normal in Sind and Rajputana, and five degrees below in Punjab and Central India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

THOMSON—ORD—September 19, at St. George's Hanover square, by the Rev. Philip Bainbrigge, M. A. Vicar of S. Thomas', Regent street, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Haig Brown, L. L. ", Master of Charterhouse, Campbell Thomson, M. I. C. E. Executive Engineer, Oodeypore, to Jane Christine, third daughter of the William Miller Ord, M. D., of 37 Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor square.

ADEN.

DEATH.

D'SILVA—October 13, at Camp, Aden, of remittent fever, Elizabeth Anne, the dearly beloved wife of Mr James Gregory D'Silva, Apothecary, Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TOPHAM—October 22, at 3-30 p.m., in European General Hospital, John Samuel Topham, (brother of W. W. Topham) Assistant Station Master Hodri G. I. P. Railway, aged 28 years. Funeral from E. G. Hospital at 7-30 this (Wednesday) morning. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EWING—October 14, at Podanur, Mrs J M Ewing, of a daughter.
YOUNG—October 16, at "Mount George," Lndour, the wife of J D Young, Esq, N-W-P and Oudh Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NEVILLE—THOMASON—At St John's-in-the-Wilderness Naini Tal, by the Rev T Grey, Edward Anster Neville, to Annie Grant, eldest daughter of Colonel C L Thomason, R E (Bengal).

DEATHS.

ALLEN—October 16, J C Allen, Manager, Boro-Jalingah Tea Estate, Cachar.
MURRAY—October 11, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Major-General Robert Murray, C S I, formerly Director-General of Indian Telegraphs.
TREHERNE—October 15, at Calcutta, Alice, the infant daughter of Mabel Annie and Robert Treherne.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1889.

THE rains for 1889 are now practically over in all parts of India except Madras, where the ordinary north-east monsoon has begun early and with somewhat exceptional heaviness. The official probabilities, as the utterances of the weather bureau are called in the United States of America, which were published before the commencement of the rains—one late in May and one early in June—both led the public to expect fairly satisfactory conditions. The planting and commercial community of India were thus made aware some months ago of the condition which was likely to prevail at the present time, but it is doubtful if that community has yet placed much confidence in the probabilities, and no one so far as is known has ever in this country regulated a mercantile transaction by an utterance of the Meteorological Department. This incredulity, if it may be so called, arises from two causes. In the first place, the forecast is a new feature of Indian life. It has only been issued during the past few years, and though certain newspapers have given it a certain amount of prominence, it has unquestionably not attracted the amount of attention which one would imagine it would inspire in an agricultural and mercantile community. In America every train as it passes through any given tract of country is labelled by the conductor with a number supplied by the Signal Department and appropriate to that tract which the farmer translates into the meaning assigned to it and adjusts his farming operations accordingly. In India, where the weather changes are much less erratic than in America, such a system would be useless, even if the ryot could be made to take sufficient interest in the matter to induce him to learn the numerals and their significations, but the seasonal forecast, which deals with the prospects of the approaching rains, is a matter of much simpler application, and we should have thought of the greatest importance. The custom of the country is, of course, unfavourable. The peasant has been in the habit of sowing his seed at certain seasons, and it would be difficult indeed to induce him to hold his hand as the time approached, by an official warning in the *Government Gazette*. Equally against the proper utilization of the forecast is the attitude of the European planter and merchant. Bred up in a country where no one who had a reputation to lose would risk a prophetic utterance about the weather, the imported Englishman brings all his sceptical ideas with him to his adopted country. Accustomed to regard the forecasts at home as owing their apparent modicum of success to their obvious vagueness he studies the forecasts in India with interest certainly, as every Englishman is bound to study anything connected with the weather, but also with a compassionate doubtingness which has not the slightest element of confidence. The ordinary Englishman, if he read the forecast at all, goes carefully through all the pros and cons laid before him by the meteorological authorities, considers the arguments in all their bearings, remarks that the whole question is one of great importance, and that it will be most interesting to see if the result bears out the prognostication, and then proceeds with his planting, etc., as though such a thing as a forecast had never come before his field of vision, and as though an abnormal season was practically unheard of.

The forecast as it appeared in the *Gazette* in the early part of June gave the following probabilities :—Briefly the indications are in favour of a good monsoon rainfall over North-Eastern India, including Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, and the greater part of the North-West Provinces, and also over the south-west and west of the peninsula; normal or slightly deficient rainfall over the central parts of the country and north of the peninsula, (the deficiency to be most marked in Central India, Khandeish, and the Bombay Deccan); and deficient monsoon rainfall in the Punjab and parts of Rajputana. This arrangement separates the country into three divisions where the rainfall probabilities were stated to be good, fair, and indifferent. The first division includes the whole of north-eastern India, and also the west and southwest of the Peninsula. The second division, viz, that in which the prospect was given as fair, includes presumably, though this is not clearly stated, the west of the N.-W.P., the Central Provinces and Central India States, and the north of the Peninsula. Finally, the third division, where the rainfall is indifferent, includes the Punjab and Rajputana. It is possible, of course, that the framers of the above forecast may object to the following method of checking :—Good and bad crop reports are not necessarily synonymous with good and bad rainfall returns, as so much depends on the time and manner of the rainfall, but the practical value of the forecast ultimately resolves itself into the state of the crops compared with the spirit of the forecast, so that it is not so unfair as it may at first sight appear, to compare the two. Taking the division where the monsoon rainfall was expected to be good, we obtain from the last weekly report in the *Gazette* on the state and prospects of the crops, the following information as to the general condition of affairs :—Assam—Prospects of rice and tea good. Nepal—Prospects very good. Burma—The crop prospect is generally good. Bengal—Sugarcane fair generally; autumn harvests nearly finished. Then in the west and south-west of the Peninsula the reports are :—Madras—Crops generally good, prices generally falling. Mysore and Coorg—Crops good, outturn of harvest fair. Bombay—Crops generally good; fodder sufficient; agricultural stock healthy. In parts rain excessive. So much for the districts where good rains were anticipated. The crops over the whole of these two regions, viz., the north-east and south-west of India are evidently distinctly good. In the second division the rainfall was expected to be about the average with deficiency in places. In the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh the report is—Rain still wanted in some districts; supplies ample, but prices rising; in the Central Provinces, crops continue very good; and in Central India, rain generally sufficient, except Gwalior; probable outturn generally good. In this region it appears from the returns, first, that there has been no excessive rain as in the former region, and that in places indeed the rain has been somewhat deficient. Turning now to the provinces where deficiency was prophesied generally, viz, the Punjab and Rajputana, we find only a moderately depressing state of things, the report saying—Rain much wanted for rabi generally, for kharif in some districts. . . . Prospects of standing crops generally fair." The Rajputana report says—"Rain much needed in some districts. . . Prices steady. These two provinces are hence evidently not in an eminently satisfactory condition, but they are equally evidently by no means in a bad way, and the general agreement between the probability and the final crop report is certainly satisfactory. The great desideratum now, with respect to the forecast, is that it should be more detailed. The monsoon may be early and heavy, then cease for week together in August, and wind up with a short spurt in September; or it may, as was the case this year, go on fairly steady throughout July and August, and end suddenly and early in September; or, finally, it may patter on feebly from July to the beginning of October. The net rainfall results of these various forms of the monsoon may conceivably be all alike, but the result on the crops is very different in the different cases, and it is in the direction of greater definiteness that improvements in the forecast are required. Whether any such advance is feasible it is impossible for a nonprofessional, and probably at present impossible for the professional, meteorologist to say; but as to the direction which the advance should take there can be little doubt. To prognosticate in May what will be the weather in the following June, July, August, and September, is, to English ideas, a most risky proceeding, but there is a wonderful stability about Indian weather, and it appears quite on the cards as methods are improved and exact comparison between preceding conditions and subsequent weather becomes possible, that the Indian monsoon forecast may become a model of exactness. The great difficulty will always lie, as is pointed out in the forecast, in the practical impossibility of determining what changes are progressing over the great sea area to the west and south of India. It was evident to any one who studied the weekly reports of the commanders of the mail steamers, published in Mr. Hutchinson's report, that the monsoon collapsed over the Arabian Sea about the middle of September when the north-east winds of the cold weather were experienced, and with that collapse rain ceased over a very large part of India. What determines the date of this collapse seems to be one of the most important problems awaiting solution by our meteorologists, and we regret to say probably one of the most difficult.

THE administration report of the Gondal State tells of the success of Major Humfrey's operations for the suppression of dacoity in Kathiawar. The fight at Ganna, in which the Gondal police, under Mr. Souter, distinguished itself, is pronounced to have been the death-blow to organised dacoity in this State, whose progress from year to year under its enlightened ruler, is most marked. The past year, as compared with its predecessor, has not been very eventful, for that was the most memorable year of its history. But sufficient opportunities for the display of tact and good administration were several times afforded. The rainfall was scanty and the money-lending classes fearing scarcity buried their treasure, refusing to lend to the ryots unless the Darbar guaranteed repayment. Fortunately for the ryot the Darbar supplied their needs, and they were saved from the grasp of usurers. Relief works were started and steps taken to prevent emigration. When prospects were darkest, however, rain fell and the yield was very little deficient of the average. The suppression of dacoity and the construction of the Dhoraji-Porbandar Railway made great demands on the State finances, but this was met by a corresponding reduction of expenditure rather than by an increase of imposts. The Revenue and Forest Departments were practically, though not wholly, amalgamated, and the Police Department, whose heaviest work is now done, was reduced. Reference is made in the report to the visit of Miss Manning, which was regarded with gratification by His Highness the Thakore Saheb and the Dewan. Education is well looked after in Gondal, but there are some drawbacks attaching to it on which the State is to be commiserated. A School of Industry and Art comprises one of the State's institutions, and in it numbers of youths have been taught to efficiency. So soon as the boys had learnt their trades their parents hurried them off to Bombay, where skilled labour produces greater remuneration than in Gondal, instead of keeping them to give their own State the benefit of their instruction. The school for want of support is at present closed, but it is expected that it will shortly be again at work. The agricultural classes are well appreciated, and in every other respect are the educational agencies doing the work for which they were intended in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

THE rebuilding of Surat is causing some heart-burning among property-owners to whom the introduction of building regulations appears unnecessary. They fail to recognise the justice of being prevented re-erecting on the precise sites their houses formerly occupied, and perpetuating the irregularities and peculiarities which the old-time builders had wrought. Several complaints have reached us, but it does not appear in the majority that any *bona-fide* grievance exists. The improvement of the town will be one instance in which good will accrue from evil. But in one case concerning which a petition has been forwarded to the Governor-in-Council there seems to be considerable hardship. A house is stated to have been built to roof level before a portion of ground was claimed for public improvements, and the house was promptly rased to the ground. In better regulated towns the land would have been claimed immediately formal notice of the intention to rebuild had been given. But the Surat Municipality has never been noted for efficiency or despatch.

LORD TORRINGTON, whose death was announced in our yesterday's telegrams, was a descendant of the celebrated Admiral George Byng, who was elevated to the peerage a hundred and sixty years ago, in recognition of his services in the defeat of the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro. The late Viscount, who only succeeded to the title in 1884, on the death of his uncle, had previously served in the Army. He had served in the Mutiny and the Zulu Campaign, and also acted as A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy of Ireland. He retired eight years ago as Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rifle Brigade. Admiral George Byng's brother was the unfortunate Admiral John Byng who, failing to relieve Minorca, was accused of cowardice and shot in 1757.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has consented to visit Kathiawar in December, having been invited to open the Vankaner-Rajkot section of the Morvi State Railway, about the middle of the month. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught is expected to visit Rajkot about the same time for the purpose of presenting new colours to the 24th Bombay Infantry, a regiment which distinguished itself at Aden, in Central India, and Afghanistan.

THE Porebander Railway is now open for traffic, goods trains being run on alternate days from Dhoraji to the coast. The line will be open for passenger traffic after the visit of His Excellency the Governor.

THE text of the Secretary of State's Despatch on the report of the Public Service Commission will be found on page 3.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF Connaught will arrive at Bombay at 5-45 a.m. tomorrow, in order to meet Sir Frederick Roberts. His Royal Highness's arrival and departure will be private, but a salute of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to announce his arrival. The 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry will detail a guard of honour of 100 rank and file, with band and regimental colours, under the command of a native officer, to parade at the Apollo Bunder steps, in review order (summer clothing), on Friday at 1 p. m., to receive His Excellency the the Governor of Madras. His Excellency will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus at 1-30 p. m. on Friday. The 1-4th Bombay Rifles will detail a guard of honour of the above strength to receive His Excellency at the railway station. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the arrival and departure of His Excellency. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will leave Bombay again on Friday at 10-30 p. m.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, Commander-in-Chief, will arrive in Bombay by the Jubbalpore mail train to-morrow morning at 6-30 a.m. (Bombay time), on a visit of inspection. His Excellency will alight at the Victoria Terminus, and a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file, under the command of a captain, with band and colours, will be drawn up outside the station to receive him. The attendance of commanding officers, heads of departments, and districts staff officers, is required, and a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery on his arrival. On Thursday His Excellency will inspect the batteries at Mahalaxhmi and Malabar Point, at the former of which there will be practice, both batteries being manned by the Royal Artillery. On Friday morning at a quarter-past 6 o'clock he will inspect the Marine Battalion, which will be drawn up in line on the Cooperage ground, facing north. At 6-30 a.m. he will embark at the Apollo Bunder for the inspection of the island forts, in the following order :—Cross Island, Middle Ground, Oyster Rock and Colaba Point Battery. The Middle Ground and Oyster Rock batteries will be manned by the Royal Artillery.

A POONA paper contains the following paragraph :—It is now definitely understood that the Duke of Connaught's journey home along the Canadian Pacific railway is really a military tour of inspection. The forts on Vancouver, the harbour to Esquimault, the rolling-stock available for military purposes, and the facilities for bringing up coal from the interior for coaling purposes, will all be carefully examined. It is understood, moreover, that this is the first decided indication

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR PEACE.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.

At the opening of the Reichstag to-day Count Botticher, reading the speech from the Throne, asked that the Army be developed to a perfect state with a view to the preservation of Peace.

The speech also expresses a hope that Peace will be strengthened, owing to the Emperor having cultivated friendly relations with the neighbouring countries, which justified the belief that Europe will remain peaceable throughout the coming year.

JACK-THE-RIPPER IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Jack-the-Ripper is now believed to be in Hamburg.

Two murders have been perpetrated within a week, the wounds of the victims bearing every sign of those of the women who were murdered and mutilated in London.

THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE SCHEME.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Lord Salisbury, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. W. H. Smith yesterday had a conference of three hours' duration for the purpose of discussing Irish Land purchase measures.

NEW RUSSO-PERSIAN BANK.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the Shah has granted a charter to a Russian Company for the establishment of a bank at Jaurie with a branch at Meshed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY'S TOUR.

ROME, Oct. 21.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany bade a most cordial farewell to King Humbert to-day, and have proceeded to Genoa, where they embarked for Greece. Their Majesties return to Monza on the 11th November.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN GREECE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Corfu *en route* to Athens, which he reaches on Wednesday.

THE AMIR AT MAZAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

The Amir is still at Mazar, and now talks of remaining there for some time to come.

THE ANGLO-SIAM COMMISSION.

Mr. Ney Ellias, the head of the Anglo-Siam Commission, has left Simla *en route* to Rangoon, where his colleagues rendezvous about November 15. It is not known as yet where the Siamese officials will join them.

THE VICEREGAL PARADE AT PESHAWAR.

The 9th Bengal Lancers and the Royal Irish Regiment at Nowshera have been ordered to march to Peshawar for the purpose of the grand parade to be held on the occasion of H. E. the Viceroy's visit to the frontier.

GRAND DURBAR AT QUETTA.

H. E. Lord Lansdowne will hold a big durbar at Quetta, the first held there by any Viceroy, as the one that was to have been held by Lord Dufferin in the autumn of 1887 was put off owing to cholera. The Khan of Kelat, the Jam of Lus Beyla, and all the important Chiefs and Maliks in the Beluchistan Agency will be present.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LUCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

Brigadier-General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry, has arrived at Madras to-day.

AC CIDENT TO THE FIRST PRINCE OF TRAVANCORE.

The first Prince of Travancore has had a bad fall while driving.

THE GAEKWAR'S ARRIVAL AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 22.

His Highness Sir Sayajirao Maharaja arrived to-day. All the European and native *elite* assembled at the station, including Colonel Jackson, Resident, and Captain Cates, Assistant. The special train was three hours late, the engine having been disabled. But every one waited in great good humour. On His Highness's arrival the Sirdars and people were represented by many deputations, posting themselves all along the thronged streets, which they and the Municipality had decorated with flags, evergreens, and flowers. The recent strike had not the least effect on the people, who seemed unanimous in welcoming their ruler with every enthusiasm and even affection. The officials, headed by the Acting Diwan, Nanabhai, and the Mahajuns, led by Naggersett and Khushalchand Sett, vied with each other in organising the receptional arrangements. One novel feature was the offering by Kundoees, along the thoroughfares, of pleasing Divali confectioneries to His Highness, betokening the auspiciousness of the day of the Maharaja's long expected return, while native ladies threw garlands and gold and silver flowers as His Highness's carriages passed; the daughter of the Commissioner taking the lead. A brief address, expressing great loyalty and devotion, superbly prepared and signed by the merchants, was read out to His Highness, who was escorted by the Prime Minister, Senaputti, and numerous Sirdars and officials, and the Municipal Commissioner, at their desire, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd, which surrounded the principal deputations all round. The Maharaja expressed himself highly gratified at the spontaneous reception accorded to him at his capital, which would have been even more impressive had his late arrival and the heat of the day not lessened the gatherings of the morning. In the early morning the clean bright streets were greatly enlivened by the march-past of thousands of gaily-dressed children of the college and the local schools, and the orderly military lining the thoroughfares for one mile. Many happy mottoes appeared hung up in the streets, such as "May Heaven's blessings await on all your Highnesses," "The best of blessings to thee and thine," "The City Municipality welcomes our beloved ruler, "May Sir Sayajirao's rule prove ever blessed," and so on. Thousands of copies of poems in praise of their Highnesses were distributed in the town. His Highness will remain at the capital till March. Public sports on the Racecourse have been organised for the 24th in honour of the Maharajah's arrival, when many prizes will be given away; the amphitheatre or agud being opened next day to the whole population.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, October 21.	
10 p.m.	75·4
TUESDAY, October 22.	
6 a.m.	73·2
10 a.m.	78·7
2 p.m.	83·0
4 p.m.	82·9

JOTTINGS FROM LONDON.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Chill October has come in upon us, with grey skies and falling leaves; the country is fast losing its charm for town-dwellers; and they are coming back "not in single spies, but in battalions!" Our September daily reading was gloomy with obituary notices; it really seemed as if there was an epidemic among memorable people. The sudden death of Mr. Brodie of Brodie Castle, while on a pleasure trip to Switzerland, was very sad. With the venerable Lady Holland there has passed away one of the notable links between the opening and the closing years of the Jubilee reign. What will become of Holland House now? If only our eyes could be opened to see the ghosts of the past, what a brilliant, bodiless throng of statesmen, scholars, artists, wits, poets—all the men of light and leading who have foregathered there—would haunt those historic walls! The death of Wilkie Collins has left a gap in the front ranks of novelists, although he had not of late produced anything equal to "The Woman in White," the "Moonstone," or "Armadale." One of the sterling qualities which endeared him to his friends was that his sympathies had a wider range than the narrow limits of self-interest; and, like Charles Reade, he was always ready to do a kindly deed, or generously hold out a helping hand to those lower down the ladder; and a goodly gathering of the literary fraternity assembled at his grave to pay him the last token of friendship and respect. Eliza Cook, too, the once popular poetess of a past generation, has gone—dropped out of a world which had already forgotten her existence; such is Fame!

To turn from the roll-call of deaths to the more cheerful one of marriages, the most curious and interesting wedding is that of Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador in London, who has lately been re-married very quietly and indeed privately, (in Wiesbaden) to his former wife, from whom he was divorced eight years ago. If second thoughts are best, surely this re-union after eight years of severance, promises fairly for the future! I was at a very pretty wedding the other day, that of the daughter of Mrs. Alexander Hector, whom you will know better by her *nom de plume* of Mrs. Alexander, one of our most popular authoresses. The bridegroom, Lieutenant Etienne Fillonneau, of the (French) Engineers, and his best man, M. Bernard, of the Artillery, stood out with a picturesque effect in their uniforms amongst the black-coated civilians. The bride, a tall and graceful girl, looked like a lily in her bridal array; her veil was fastened with moonstone stars, given by Lady Seton. The bridesmaids were in white *mousseline de laine*, with bouquets and veil sprays of white heather—the only touches of colour being the tricolour ribbons tying the bouquets, and the gold regimental buckles catching up the drapery of the skirt on the left side. The bridegroom's mother Madame Fillonneau Yapp, well-known in Paris as an able art-critic, appeared in a very effective toilette—of *reseda* green velvet, with a front of the palest salmon pink covered with a rich embroidery of ostrich feathers in *reseda* chenille, and a bonnet to match. The bride's mother, who wore a rich black brocade with a white front veiled with black lace, and had a bouquet of deep red roses, gave her daughter away herself. After leaving the church, there was a pleasant gathering at the house: the bride cut the cake with the bridegroom's sword; her cousin, Colonel Malone, proposed the health of the happy pair with true Irish geniality; and all went merrily as it always should, but sometimes does not, on these occasions. Among the guests were Mrs. Lynn Linton, just back from abroad. Mrs. Campbell Praed, tall, pale, graceful, and distinguished-looking, in a becoming toilette of delicate silver-grey, Mr. Cordy Jeaffreson, who having written an exhaustive history of the various customs in all ages of "Brides and Bridals" was an established authority on the interesting subject, and, as such, gave us an eloquent discourse on the origin of the throwing of rice, Mrs. Jerrold, widow of Blanchard, and daughter-in-law of Douglas Jerrold, General and Miss Lawford, Mr. Hyde Clark, whose name you see on so many Committees, M. Haag, engineer and energetic advocate of the underground railway scheme in Paris. Richard Whiting of the *Daily News*, Mrs. W. H. Wills, sister of the well-known Chambers brothers, originators of *Chambers' Journal*—by the way, did you know that it was the late William Chambers who restored the famous Cathedral of St. Giles, Edinburgh, at a cost of a hundred thousand pounds? There also was the most genial of publishers, Mr. F. V. White, beaming upon a select and happy band of his authoresses; and a host of letters and congratulatory telegrams from any interesting people who had not yet returned to town. The happy couple went away in the usual hurricane of rice—an uncomfortable form of expression of good wishes, as it gets into one's ears and down one's neck. The bride, however, more fortunate than another lately married lady who was of the party, did not get a black eye from a high-heeled slipper flung into the carriage window at the last moment.

That evening was the first night at the Lyceum of the "Dead Heart," that thirty-years-old Adelphi melodrama, stronger in plot than in literary workmanship, the story of which is a mingling of "Monte Cristo" and the "Tale of Two Cities." Of course it was a genuine and thorough Lyceum first-night; the close-serried ranks of well-known first-night faces—the enthusiastic and tumultous gods—the audience *en rapport* with the actor and actress; for both Irving and Ellen Terry are singularly gifted with that personal magnetism, which makes it seem as if one electric current of sympathy bound the whole crowded house." Naturally one of the great interests of the evening was the first appearance of Ellen Terry's son Mr. Gordon Craig, a handsome youth, with a strong likeness to his mother. "Arthur St. Valery" is only a small part, but he made the best of it; and the knowledge of the audience that the stage relationship between mother and son was also the true relationship, lent an added impressiveness to the scenes between the two. The short-skirted costume of the early days of the Revolution does not suit Miss Terry quite as well as the æsthetic clinging robes, which we have grown to associate with her.

By the way, how do you like the various modifications of the *gigot* sleeve which are coming in? I think they are becoming to those who are at all deficient in development of figure, but rather trying to such of us as are amply endowed in that line. What with leg of mutton sleeves, and plain skirts gathered into the waist-band all round, we shall soon look more like our grandmothers than ourselves! I for one am pleased that plaid is coming in again; I have a weakness for the tartan; but it is disappointing to be informed that "it is not the correct thing to wear the tartan of any particular clan without the orthodox right to do so." I shall forthwith set to work to look up my genealogy, and prove a Highland connection somewhere!

THE ANGLO-INDIAN S. AND M. CO., LD.

A meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the company's offices in Apollo Street yesterday, when the following report was laid on the table:—The directors have pleasure in submitting the accounts for the financial year ending 30th June, 1889. The balance at the credit of profit and loss account, after payment of the interim dividend in February last, is Rs. 22,646-3-7, out of which it is now the intention of the directors to propose to pay a further dividend of 2 per cent., making a total dividend of 5 per cent. for the year, and leaving a balance of Rs. 3,956-3-7, to be carried forward. For a short period of the year only was there an active enquiry for yarn generally. The demand for the higher counts from both China and Japan has been greatly curtailed for a good many months past; prices have consequently declined in Bombay, and the stocks in these markets are heavy. 10s and 12s, on the other hand, have been in steady enquiry. A rise in the price of cotton and coals has also been against the more profitable working of the mill, the increase in the latter item being as much as 20 per cent. The construction of the extension referred to in last report has been steadily proceeded with. The building is practically finished, and a considerable portion of the machinery has been received and erected.

The report was adopted. Messrs. Lidbetter and Young were re-appointed auditors, their remuneration being fixed at Rs. 250. Mr. A. C. Walker was re-elected a director, and the proceedings then terminated.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Victoria has peaten the record to Australia, delivering the London mails at Adelaide under thirty days.

INDIAN DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

A correspondent who signs himself "Rajaram" sends us a defence of the Indian Domestic. European ladies and gentlemen, he writes, ought to remember that the Indian domestic is so child-like and so engrossed with his family that the least kindness shown to him or to his children tickles his philoprogenitive bump, and he feels a sort of divine reverence for his master. I shall cite a few examples. There is a doctor in a very high position, a resident of the Byculla Club—his servants never accept any employment during his absence in Europe, except on condition that they be liberated as soon as their *ma-bap* lands at the Apollo Bunder. There is the Headmaster of a European School—his servants will never leave him even for a peonship (*shipaigiri*—a great honour!). There is his brother a professor, whose butler and *dhobi* I have seen for the last twelve years—ever since I knew the officer himself. There is a retired officer in Bombay—he had an old servant, who after a faithful and willing service of more than twenty-two years, died in harness, as you would call it, and, because his son got employment at his *ma-bap's* recommendation. There was a Member of Council in Bombay, 19 years ago, and the children of his domestic servants were with him up to the time he left India for good, and are attached to the *Sahib* as much as the proverbially faithful animal of the canine tribe is attached to his master.

On the contrary, I have known an officer or two also proverbial in the circle of the domestics for their bullying propensities, and fining and kicking, and what not! Domestics in India have instinct (if not reason) enough to make out within a few days of their employment the sort of treatment they are to expect, and when they see that, they immediately advertise among their castemen that it is necessary to *show* some kind of impudence or disobedience to their *Sahib* to make him dismiss them. If they voluntarily resign, they know that Mr. Flashman will not pay them their month's wages! Very hard that! They, therefore, prefer the alternative of putting their impetuous master at a disadvantage, while in a rage, secure a dismissal, and quietly walk away laughing in their sleeves to resume charge of the next employment kept ready for them by their relations and castemen. This is their *gaum*; their country. If European residents in India wish to see that they have a faithful and honest set of domestics let them try the following method:—

(1.) Whenever you employ an Indian domestic be careful to enquire if he has any children, and if so to send a few trifles to the little urchins at reasonable intervals.

(2.) If he has a wife and no children, a *sari* worth Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 at the *Divalee* holidays will ensure eternal gratitude.

(3.) If he be a bachelor, advance him Rs. 50 for his marriage.

(4.) If he commits a mistake do not lose your temper and fly at him, but call him near you, and in the kindest manner possible explain to him what is expected of him. He is but a child you know.

(4). If he inadvertently damages your crockery do not kick and fine him. But tell him what the cost was, and what the loss is, and I assure you that he will dream of nothing but your forbearance, and sing no praises but your own.

The early Aryan settlers of this country thus made the aborigines of India their willing slaves, and there are cases in which such hereditary domestics refuse to accept higher wages from others than their born masters.

The average Anglo-Indian on the contrary wants to be dominating and domineering wherever he goes. He believes that the stability of the British Empire rests on *his* training the natives to bear his freaks with donkey-like patience. He imagines that India is conquered by force—not by persuasion and highly-respected political guarantees. He is ignorant or he forgets that if heavy stones be placed over growing plants they will grow crooked, instead of developing into fine shrubs or majestic trees.

If a European master in India invariably complains of his servants you can, in a good proportion of cases, say that he belongs to the notorious Bengal Planters' and not to the Ripon-Reay tribe.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The University Entrance and other Examinations for the current year are drawing nigh. May I be allowed to again draw attention of the University authorities to take such steps as would lead to lessen the heavy fee of Rs. 10.

In 1859, when the candidates for the Matriculation Examination that used to submit for the Examination was a small number the heavy fee of Rs. 10 was quite reasonable to meet the necessary expenses; but now the number is increased to twenty-five times, it is quite fair the heavy fee should be reduced. This year the number of candidates would not be less than 4,500. Thus at the rate of Rs. 10 the income to our University would be Rs. 45,000. It is not creditable to a University like our own to make money by extorting a heavy fee of Rs. 10 from poor candidates, who have a very dim future before them. What are the prospectus of our B. As. After a hard work, a continuous hard work, they got through several ordeals, and then they commence their life with Rs. 25 or 30 a month at the most, only if they are supported by friends or relatives.

I had the honour to suggest that the heavy fee of Rs. 10 should be reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 in your widely-circulated paper of the 31st October 1887, and you were pleased to insert the same, and other correspondents were good enough to support my suggestion. I trust the University authorities will now see their way to reduce the heavy fee, and thus relieve the poor parents of the unfair and unjustifiable heavy fee of Rs. 10. Men like the Hon. Mr. Telang, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and Dr. Atmaram Pandurang should take up the question of reducing the heavy fee for the Matriculation Examination, and should suggest a reasonable fee to be fixed in order that the University may meet all reasonable expenses, and not lay aside a large sum in the shape of profits, as merchants do.—Yours, &c.,

H. C. DALAL.

Nao sari Station, October 19.

CHILD POISONING IN BANGALORE.

A Mrs. Malet, of Calcutta, at the present time residing with Mrs. Sparks on the Avenue road, near the Central Jail, Bangalore, charged her ayah, a Bengali woman, named Vuzuran, before the town Magistrate, with having on the 12th inst. administered opium to her infant child. From the facts ascertained it appears that Mrs. Malet finding her child sleeping over her time tried to awake her, but all her efforts were of no avail, so she sent for Dr. Fernandes who, after a great deal of trouble, managed to restore the child to consciousness, and remarked to Mrs. Malet that had he not been sent for the child would have died. From all the symptoms visible the doctor pronounced the case to be one of opium-poisoning, and the drug was evidently administered to the child by the ayah to keep the infant quiet. She has been charged under section 328 of the I. P. C. for administering a stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt:—*Spectator*

Already more than half the world's sugar is derived from European beetroot. Science, chemistry, and mechanical skill have combined to transfer the habitat of a prime necessity of life from the tropics, where only it was supposed it could be produced, into the northern latitudes. Science has shown the way to prepare the soil for it, has overcome all the mechanical problems necessary to the extraction of sugar, made its cultivation profitable, and given employment to tens of thousands of wage-earners, and all this within the last twenty years. The future of this great industry seems, the *Manchester Courier* says, almost boundless in its possibilities.

An interesting correspondence has recently passed between the Foreign Office and the Swiss Government, with the object of establishing the principle of reciprocal admission of medical practitioners, qualified in either country, to practise in Great Britain and Switzerland. According to the London correspondent of a Liverpool contemporary, the idea originated with Lord Rosebery when he was at the Foreign Office in the summer of 1886. The correspondence was carried on at the instance of Lord Salisbury, and has finally resulted in the Federal Council of Switzerland declining the overtures. The English and Americans who flock to Switzerland during the summer months form too rich a quarry for the Swiss medical men to share with English doctors. They accordingly threw such obstacles in the way of the proposed arrangement, that the Federal Council decline to entertain the question.

PARALLEL READINGS.

A correspondent who possesses a very capacious scrap-book sends us another remarkable instance in which two minds have thought alike and two pens have conveyed those thoughts in similar language to paper. The annual administration report of the Lucknow Museum in 1889 is, by some extraordinary process, strikingly similar to the report of the Jeypore Economic and Industrial Museum, as our readers will observe:—

Annual report on the administration of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1889. Signed by Mr. W. E. Neale, President, Provincial Museum Committee.

It is very gratifying to observe that the country people who flock in from great distances, and who have so little to interest them in their daily life, take a real and intelligent interest in what they see exhibited in this section, and do not, as at first, hurry on in crowds, who go to look at an ordinary spectacle, but stay to examine at leisure the structure and forms of animal life. The Museum has thus fulfilled in a most satisfactory manner its primary aim, *viz.*, to amuse and instruct the common masses.

The Museum has thus been able to promote trade and to provide employment of a high class for workmen of the best kind.

The greatest care has to be taken in avoiding the introduction of European ideas and the excess of ornament, the two great failings of the Indian artist.

It is a recognised principle, illustrated by the history of all ancient nations, that so long as art assumed pure and natural shapes, it continues to grow and flourish; but that any degeneracy of taste, which favours the adoption of the unnatural, must inevitably lead to deterioration and failure. To prevent this, as many old specimens of indigenous metalwork as could be procured have been exhibited in order that the native artist may be able to see what have been considered the chefs d'œuvres of his art in former days. To the same end copies of the "Technical Series," &c., &c., &c.

The oldest and purest forms of ornament are preserved on the Buddhist statues, &c., &c.

In this way the Museum has apparently fulfilled its secondary aim, *viz.*, to foster the people's love of art and to give force to their imagination; to enable workman to see good specimens of artwork and to copy or study such examples as may be reproducedwithout danger to their Art growth.

The floors of the Natural History and Art sections have been covered with munj matting from the Lucknow Central Jail, being of that dark maroon colour which best serves as a foil to most exhibits.

The most striking proof of the success of the Museum is the attendance of the public. . . During the year 206, 128 visitors entered the Museum by the self-counting turnstile, a source of endless interest to all those who pass through it.

Third report of the Jeypore Economic and Industrial Museum, September 1st 1887. Signed by Surgeon-Major Hendley, hon. secy.

The country-people come from great distances, and it is most gratifying to observe that they take a real and intelligent interest in what they see; and do not, as at first, hurry on in crowds, who go to look at an ordinary spectacle, but stay to turn the revolving frames and to examine at leisure their contents as well as those of the cases. (Page 10.)

The Museum has several great aims. 1. To amuse and instruct the common people who have no shop-windows to gaze into as in Europe, and who have so little to interest them in their daily life. (Page 8.)

The exhibition of artwork and local industries must tend to promote trade. (Page 9.) We have thus been able to provide employment of a high class for workmen of the best kind. (Page 10.)

The greatest care is taken to avoid the introduction of European ideas and to avoid excess of ornament—the two great failings of the Indian artist. (Page 6.)

It is, I believe, a recognised principle illustrated by the history of all ancient nations, that so long as art assumes pure and natural shapes, it continues to grow and flourish; but that any degeneracy of taste which favours the adoption of the unnatural must inevitably lead to deterioration and failure. (Speech of Sir E. Bradford at opening of the Jeypore Museum in February 1887. Appendix of report.)

In this room will also be found electrotype copies of rare and choice specimens of metal work of all ages and countries in order that the native artist may be able to see what have been considered the chefs d'œuvres of his art throughout the world, &c. To the same end as many old specimens of indigenous metal work as could be procured, &c., &c. (Page 6.)

The oldest forms of ornament are preserved in base metal as it was never worth while to melt them up, &c., &c. (Page 6.)

The Museum, has several great aims:—

1. To amuse and instruct the common people.

2. To enable good workmen to see good specimens of art-work, not only of their own country but of distant lands; further to place at their disposal for copy or study such examples as may be reproduced without danger to their art growth. (Page 8.)

The floors are covered with munj matting from the Delhi prison and with durries from the Jeypore Jail. These, as well as the cloth and paper with which the case fittings are covered, are all of that dark maroon colour which best serves as a foil to most exhibits. (Page 4.)

One of the most striking proofs of the success of such institutions is the attendance of the public. (Page 10.)

The series of rooms is entered on the east by a self-counting turnstile, a source of endless interest to all who pass through it. (Page 5.)

CRICKET.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. *VS.* THE ASHLI EADEN.

This match was played on the Esplanade on the 20th instant. The captain of the latter having won the toss sent his men to bat first. They scored 37 runs only. Mr. R. Mody, the champion-bowler of the Parsees, did not bowl by the consent of both parties; but Mr. D. Mody (junior) took 8 wickets for 14 runs only. The John Bright made the beautiful score of 204 runs for 8 wickets. The following are the scores:—

Mody b Printer	40
Bana b Poonagar	7
Wadia l-b-w b Printer	16
Mody l-b-w b Sanjana	5
Arjani b Unwalla	0
Secretery b Printer	4
Mehta c and b Printer	0
Massani not out	55
Reporter c and b Poonagar	34
Wadia b Printer	4
Lilawalla not out	11
Panthaky to bat	
Extras	28
Total	204

A. E. C. C.

Jatsara c Mody b Mody	1
Sanjana b Mody	3
Printer b Mody	0
Mehta b Mody	0
Ghista not out	14
Daruwalla b Mody	1
Daruwalla c Wadia b Mody	0
Poonagar c Mody b Mody	1
Madon b Mody	5
Bhownuggrie b Reporter	5
Unwalla b Lilawalla	2
Maw b Lilawalla	0
Extras	5
Total	37

It has come to our ears, says the *Electorial Engineer*, that a most extraordinary enterprise is on foot in Derbyshire. According to our informant a peculiar formation exists in one of the lead mines in that county. Not only is there a marked stratification of almost pure lead in the form of thick plates, but by a natural chemical action, not easily explainable, the plates are coated evenly with peroxide of lead. Several enterprising capitalists have, it is said, taken advantage of this remarkable arrangement, and have succeeded in building a case of insulating and acid proof material around and under the whole formation. The next step will be to erect a large number of lightning-conductors in the vicinity of the mine to charge the enormous "accumulator"; and the supply to be obtained from one electrical storm of ordinary severity will, it is expected, be sufficient to light the entire county, yielding at least 10,000 ampere-hours!

RETROGRESSION OF THE MADRAS SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The Director of Public Instruction was compelled when submitting to Government the report of the Superintendent of the School of Arts for the year 1888-89, writes the local *Mail*, to admit Madras that the working of the institution has been "only moderately successful," but he good-naturedly suggested that 'some of the adverse conditions are remediable by changes in the existing organisation," and "some can only be gradually removed by changes in the educational and industrial conditions of the country." He has, therefore, asked the Superintendent to submit proposals for yet another re-organisation of the institution "so that internal defects, as defined, may be got rid of." The Director proceeded to say that the "educational measures recently sanctioned by Government will beneficially affect external conditions, whilst the growing trade of the country will react favorably on its industrial conditions," and he thus arrives at the complacent conclusion that "a brighter future may therefore be predicted for the School." The Government, however, is less viewy and sentimental. It finds that the attendance "underwent a serious decline" in the year, and that the "work of the school, as judged by the results of the Middle School examination, also declined in comparison with the previous year"; and, in concluding its remarks on the report, it reiterates its regret that the working of the School "showed several unsatisfactory features." The nett cost of the School to the State for the year was Rs. 25,092, or more than Rs. 2,000 a month. 194 boys and 18 girls received instruction in the School during the year. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 50 in the Artistic, and Rs. 130 in the Industrial Department. The quality of the instruction may be gathered from the following remark of the examiners in Drawing for the Middle School Examination as to perspective:—"These are a poor set of drawings. The students, as a class, do not understand their subject. In drawing the work is uncertain and inaccurate." The Director admits that the general educational attainments of the majority of the students is "lamentably low." All this is viewed by the Director as indicating that the working of the School is "only moderately successful;" but it seems to us to show that the School does not justify its existence. The Director's kindly feeling towards the Superintendent is possibly the outcome of a recognition of the fact that the latter is a good man out of place. When the latter accepted the appointment, the *Times* devoted three columns of large type to endeavour to show that Madras ought to consider herself singularly fortunate in being thus favoured with the light and leading of a man who stood high in the esteem of South Kensington. The article was not signed, but it was easy to trace in it the phraseology of Sir George Birdwood. It is beyond dispute that the School of Arts has not yet fulfilled the confident predictions of the brilliant future before it in which that too friendly writer indulged.

MADRAS D. P. W. CHANGES.

The Madras Public Works Department is shortly to undergo a radical change. At present all Military works, though budgeted for separately, are executed by the Civil Public Works Department. The Commander-in-Chief, however, a few months ago, suggested that all military works, their execution, repairs, &c., should be undertaken and supervised solely by military officers deputed exclusively for such work from among the officers of the Madras P. W. D. The Madras Government having generally acquiesced in these views, has informed the Government of India that the scheme proposed by the Commander-in-Chief might be carried out by the formation of two divisions; one with Madras as Headquarters and comprising the Fort, St. Thomas' Mount, Poonamallee, Pallaveram, &c.; the other with Headquarters at Bangalore, comprising Wellington and other military cantonments. The names of Colonels Burton and Fraser and Captain Lindley, and some other R. E. officers are among those whose names have been mentioned for employment under the proposed scheme.

MILITARY NEWS.

Maj. A. E. Duthy has been appointed to A Battery, R.H.A., which has just left England for Meerut.

Maj. H. T. P. Evans, East Lancashire Regt., joins the Staff of the Indian Army as an A.A.G. for Musketry.

The retirement of Gen Nicholl promotes Col E F Chapman, CB, ADC, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to the rank of major-general.

The following majors will be retired this month on attaining the prescribed age, viz.:—Majors G J Smith, Royal West Kent Regt.; A C Money, Oxford L.I.; and A. H. S. Montgomery, Rifle Brig.

An examination for entrance to the Royal Military Academy takes place on Nov. 20. Sixty vacancies will be competed for, and the successful candidates will be required to enter the college in March next.

The latest report is that Lord Wolseley is "the one man in the running for the Indian command." As, however, Sir Frederick Roberts's time does not expire until the end of November, 1890, it is a little premature to speculate as to who his successor will be. There is just a chance, of course, that Gen Roberts may be given an extension for twelve months. In that case, all anticipations would be upset.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

An important decision has lately been come to affecting officers of the Indian Staff Corps, writes the *World*. It has been ruled that sick-leave to Europe, accompanied by wounds or illness contracted on active service, shall in future count as part of the periods of four, six, and eight years which are required to be spent in the Staff Corps before promotion to the ranks of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel respectively. The justice of this concession all must admit.

The new Warrant lays down that an officer shall be eligible to accept for himself, or have conferred upon his family, in lieu of the rates it grants, such half-pay gratuities, retired pay, widow's pension or compassionate allowance as might have been awarded for the rank he held on the day before its promulgation. This means that an officer promoted to a rank before Aug. 26, 1889, is entitled to the half-pay, gratuity or retired pay granted by the Warrant of November, 1887, if he retires from such rank. For instance, a major promoted before Jan. 1, 1887, will be eligible for the retired pay at £300 a year on completing seven years' service in the rank. His voluntary retirement can only take place, however, under one or other of the conditions set forth in the Army Order appended to the new Warrant. In other words, an officer can claim the benefit of the old Warrant with regard to rates while he remains in the rank in which the new Warrant found him; but he cannot retire voluntarily unless he holds substantive rank above that of Major, or has twenty-five years' service, or there is a half-pay or supernumerary officer of his rank to be absorbed, or there is a captain of over twenty years' service or a lieutenant of over eleven years' service to be promoted. As, however, the right of voluntary retirement in the rank of lieutenant-colonel is not interfered with, a major promoted to be such before Jan. 1, 1887, is eligible on half-pay promotion to a lieutenant-colonelcy, and to retire on £300 a year on completing seven years' service as heretofore.—*Broad Arrow.*

According to the latest arrangements, two more companies of mounted infantry will be trained at Aldershot, assembling for that purpose on Oct. 24 and remaining until the end of the year. These companies will be designated "the light infantry" company and the "white company," the latter [so named from the fact that the four divisions composing it are selected from regiments wearing white facings. The light infantry company will be commanded by Capt. T. D'O. Snow, 1st Somerset L.I., and will be composed of detachments from the 1st Somerset, 1st Durham, 1st Yorkshire, and 1st Oxford L.I. The "white" company, commanded by Capt. C. O. Hore, 2nd South Stafford Regt., will be composed of detachments from the 1st Devon, 2nd Hampshire, 1st South Lancashire, and 2nd South Stafford Regts. Both these companies will form part of the 1st Mounted Infantry Regt. and will be attached to the cavalry division of the 1st Army Corps. At the Curragh two companies will also be trained, but they will be the Nos. 1 and 2 companies of the 2nd Mounted Infantry Regt., and will be selected from regiments which will remain in all probability in the 2nd Army Corps for the next three years. No. 1 company, 2nd Mounted Infantry Regt., under the command of Capt. the Hon. A. Hardinge, 1st Royal Scots Fus., will assemble on Nov. 1, and will be composed of detachments from the 1st Royal Lancaster Regt., 1st Royal Scots Fus., 2nd Royal Highlanders, and the 1st Seaforth Highlanders. No. 2 company, 2nd Mounted Infantry Regt., under the command of Maj. H. de C. Rawlins, will assemble on Jan. 8 next, and will be composed of detachments of the 2nd Worcester, 2nd Royal Berkshire, 1st Wiltshire, and 1st Manchester Regt. The strength of each company will be one major or captain, four subalterns, one colour sergeant-major, five sergeants, six corporals, and 114 privates. Lt.-Col. Hutton will continue to command the whole force, being assisted by Capt. E. A. Alderson, Royal West Kent Regt., as adjutant.

THE MAMLUTDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

The following is a full report of the discussion on the Mamlutdars' Indemnity Bill which took place at Thursday's meeting of the Supreme Council:—

The Hon. Mr. Scoble moved that the above Bill be taken into consideration. He said:—Since the introduction of this Bill, I have received a considerable number of telegrams and other communications from various parts of the Bombay Presidency, urging that British honour and British prestige require that the indemnity given by the Bombay Government should be maintained in its integrity, and that the adoption of any other course will be fraught with evil results. Public meetings have also been held in several places, at which resolutions to a similar effect have been passed; and in many vernacular and other newspapers articles have been published in which the same view has been expressed with more or less vigour and ability. I desire to speak with all respect of these manifestations of public opinion, though there doubtless may be some room for supposing that the agitation is not altogether spontaneous, and that public opinion is not really so deeply stirred as it is represented to be. But I quite admit that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the view thus put forward; that the course which Government has felt itself constrained to adopt cannot but be distasteful to many members of a large and influential class; and that it would have been much easier to have looked at the matter entirely from the point of view of the incriminated officials, and given them the complete immunity which is now claimed on their behalf. But there is another point of view which those who remonstrate against our action seem to me to have entirely left out of sight, but which the Government of India, looking dispassionately at the whole history of the case, could not fail to consider. The indemnity given in this case, as in every other of which I can find any record, was conditional. The Masters in Chancery, who furnish the precedent on which most reliance is placed, were required to "fully and truly discover and disclose" their misconduct before a competent tribunal; and more recent legislation makes a certificate from the examining authority a condition precedent to the grant of the indemnity. I think it must be admitted that this is a proper condition to make, and had an Indemnity Bill been proposed in this Council before the Commission began its labours, I should certainly have insisted on the insertion in the Bill of such a condition. Had this been done, those who have read the report of the Commissioners will probably agree with me in doubting whether the necessary certificate would have been granted to a good many of the witnesses. I have no desire to rekindle a painful controversy, but when I find such expressions as these used in the report—"We think the story of these witnesses is disproved by considerations of a broader kind, its extreme improbability and its inconsistency with undoubted facts and with contemporary documents,"—"The contradictions and improbabilities apparent on the face of the evidence deprive it of any title to credibility,"—when I find that some witnesses are described as "untrustworthy," and the evidence of others stigmatized as "false," and that these were the deliberate opinions of an exceptionally strong Commission, the members of which had the advantage of seeing and hearing the witnesses, and observing their demeanour, I cannot but come to the conclusion that some of those who now clamour so loudly for complete indemnity might possibly not have obtained any at all. In granting indemnity against suits and prosecutions to all alike, without reference to the fulfilment of the above condition, the Government of India has thus possibly extended, rather than narrowed, the limits of the original promise. We were by no means bound to assume, in the face of the Commissioners' report, that the evidence given was, in every instance, "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." That we have done so is immensely to the advantage of many of those concerned, and no objection has been taken to the course which we have considered it expedient to pursue in this respect. But if the right to waive an essential term of the indemnity in favour of any of the witnesses is admitted, this admission surely carries with it the concession of the right to determine whether the condition has been so completely fulfilled as to require, *ex debito justitiæ*, that the full indemnity ought to be granted. I am not, therefore, greatly concerned to refute the argument which has been based on an appeal to British honour and British prestige. Those priceless possessions will, I venture to think, be best maintained by a close adherence to what is most conducive to public, rather than individual, interests. But I may be permitted to say that I scarcely understand the moral attitude taken up by the apologists of the incriminated officials. They insist that the Government must scrupulously adhere to its plighted word, while they appear to recognise no such obligation on the part of its servants to the Government itself. The argument amounts practically to something like this. Any promise made to mamlutdars must be kept at any cost: but mamlutdars must be allowed to break laws, and violate duty, with impunity. Indeed, they are held up to admiration as patriots and martyrs because of what seems to me an absolute want of moral sense, first of all in paying bribes, and afterwards in holding their tongues about the system of corruption which they themselves had rendered possible, until they could speak without the slightest risk of danger to themselves. The men who did this, be it remembered, were not poor ryots—

of duty without which public employment, especially in Oriental countries, is only too apt to degenerate into a means of practising oppression and extortion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins said :—It was certainly not to be expected that this Bill or the limited indemnity which it provides would give universal satisfaction, and I am not at all surprised at the multitude of protests and memorials which it has elicited. Still I venture to express my concurrence with my honourable friend in the hope that the course which the Government of India has determined to take will command general approval outside the Bombay Presidency, or perhaps it would be more correct to say outside a certain limited class within that Presidency. Our decision was not arrived at without much anxious consideration, without carefully balancing the evils which unfortunately confronted us on every side ; and I wish to take this opportunity of discussing in some detail one or two of the principal arguments which have been urged in support of the demand for complete immunity, in order to show that they have not been overlooked and why I think they may be disregarded. Perhaps the most formal and elaborate statement of these arguments is contained in the letter from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha from which my honourable friend has made a quotation, but the other communications which we have received proceed upon the same lines. I wish to note, in the first place, that the Sabha formally admits, and the same concession has been made almost universally, that the guarantee given by the Bombay Government "in respect of place or office was *ultra vires*." This is a point of the very greatest importance, for, as I shall presently show, it forms the basis of the action taken by the Government of India. It would not have occurred to me to notice the argument that your Excellency's Government is itself responsible for the "inconveniently wide guarantee," but for the fact that I am supposed to have endeavoured to defend the Government against such an imputation on the occasion when this Bill was introduced. I am not surprised to find that my arguments were considered unsuccessful, as I am quite unconscious of having offered any with this object : it did not occur to me that the Government of India could be deemed responsible, or that there was any necessity to defend it. But, as the point has now been raised, I must just say this—the imputation of responsibility on the part of your Excellency's Government is based solely on the assumption that "the Local Government *must* have kept them informed of all its proceedings," and that, therefore, well knowing the "inconveniently wide" form of the indemnity offered, they confirmed it by their acquiescence. This assumption is not only unfounded, but distinctly contrary to fact : the Government of India had no knowledge of the terms of the indemnity until after the criminating statements had been obtained. But then it is urged that, even apart from our own responsibility, the Civil Courts would not allow a principal —meaning your Excellency's Government—to repudiate a guarantee given "by inadvertence" by his agent. Now, if "by inadvertence" is to be taken as equivalent to "without proper authority," this statement of the law is, to say the least, very questionable. I will not, however, stop to consider that point. It is enough for my purpose to say that, assuming the correctness of the principle enunciated, in the case supposed, the utmost the courts could do would be to award damages for any breach of the guarantee. To say nothing of other members of your Government, your Excellency yourself has distinctly stated that we intend to give pecuniary compensation to all those guaranteed officials who have been, or may hereafter be, dismissed. Until the precise measure of this compensation has been settled, it is obviously idle to say, as some of the memorials do, that such dismissal will involve "prospective poverty." I am now able to announce that by a telegram which has just arrived the Secretary of State has authorised us to continue to these dismissed officials the full pay which they were receiving. A great point has been made of the precedent of the Masters in Chancery in 1725 : it has been referred to as if it were absolutely binding. In the first place, it is somewhat significant that the only precedent is more than 160 years old, and occurred 81 years before the Statute of 49 George III. was passed, though, no doubt, the Statute of Edward VI. was in force. I trust the purity of the administration has made considerable advances in the course of the last century and a half : we do not now regard official corruption as venial, but, in its true light, as one of the most heinous offences. Then, again, the Masters can only have been four or five in number. Their legitimate fees gave them a handsome income, they had no magisterial powers, and there was little reason to apprehend that they would abuse such powers as they possessed : whereas the indemnity which we are now considering was offered wholesale and actually passed to more than forty individuals invested with magisterial powers and by no means unlikely to abuse them. But the essential distinction between the Masters and the mamlutdars seems to me to be this : the Masters obtained an antecedent statutory indemnity about the validity of which there could be no question, whereas the indemnity on which the mamlutdars rely was admittedly *ultra vires*, and the Legislature is now called upon to decide whether or not it ought to be ratified in every case. It may well be doubted whether, even in 1725, Parliament would have consented to indemnify an unlimited number of officers against all possible loss ; and now that it has become necessary to appeal to the Legislature to validate and give effect to such a wholesale guarantee, it seems right that we should pause and consider whether it is one which we ought to ratify to its fullest extent and in every case without exception. My honourable friend has quoted a passage from the Sabha's address in which it insists that the evil of retaining in the service of the State all the incriminated officials cannot be compared with the evils which will result from a violation of the pledge illegally given by the Local Government. That is mere assertion, and an assumption of the very question which this Council is called upon to decide. I have already said that we are confronted by evils on every side, and the question is, in this conflict of evils what is the best course to be pursued ? How can we best preserve the honour of Government and the sanctity of a plighted, though improvident, promise, and yet at the same time vindicate the purity of the administration and fulfil our obligation to provide impartial tribunals, and protect her Majesty's subjects from being placed at the mercy of a magistracy which has shown that it is not altogether free from the taint of corruption ? It is natural that the mamlutdars and their friends, and perhaps to some extent the classes of society from which they are drawn, should denounce a broken engagement as incomparably the greater evil, but would the ryots and the humbler classes express the same view if they could make themselves heard ? I certainly think not. At all events, that is not the view which has prevailed with the Government of India, nor will it, I think, commend itself to this Council. We feel that duty forbids us to follow the very simple and easy course of upholding the guarantee in its integrity, and we have resolved to undertake the infinitely harder task of discriminating between the officials who have shown such a want of moral rectitude or such weakness of purpose as to be unfit to be retained in any responsible post, and those from whom the money may be taken to have been extorted by actual pressure or undeserved threats. In the former case the letter of the illegal pledge must be broken ; we cannot but apprehend that they will abuse a position which they have obtained by corruption : they will, therefore, be dismissed, but they will receive compensation. But the guarantee will be preserved in its integrity in every case in which this is possible with due regard to the interests of the public at large. During the last few days I have been considering, with a view to discriminate between them, the individual cases of a large number of these mamlutdars ; and before I conclude I wish to notice two other points which have been very strongly urged on behalf of many of them. The first is that bribery was rampant, that unless there had been an organized system of purchasing offices the individual would never have dreamt of offering a bribe. This has been gravely urged as if in itself it were tantamount to extreme pressure, but it is obvious that it is nothing of the kind. No one would pay for what he can get gratuitously. It would be no defence to a charge of theft that the wrongful abstraction was the only means the thief had of acquiring the property, which he coveted. I am aware that many, or most, of these mamlutdars only sought what they considered legitimate promotion, and I do not at all suggest that their offence falls within the same category as theft, although a man may commit even theft in respect of property to which he believes himself legitimately entitled. But I refer to theft only as a forcible illustration of a principle, and to make it clear that no one can justify his purchase of a desired office simply by showing that he could not have gained it without payment. The Government of India will require much more evidence of pressure than the mere existence of widespread corruption. The other argument is this—that the incriminated officials have not been put on their trial as the rules of the service require ; that they ought to be formally charged with having paid money without extreme pressure and allow to adduce evidence that they really paid under compulsion. If this argument is a sound one, if we are bound to hold an exhaustive enquiry in each case, there will be a very serious prolongation of what has long ago amounted to a grave and deplorable scandal ; but it seems to me that the argument is one which cannot be admitted for a single instant. Everyone of these men has confessed to the commission of a criminal offence. Even those whose payments do not clearly come within the purview of the Statute are undoubtedly guilty under the Indian Penal Code, which they were pledged to administer righteously and effectually. The mere payment of the illegal gratification affords ample justification for their dismissal from the public service : it is only out of grace and policy and our wish to fulfil, as far as possible, even an illegal promise, that any one of them can be retained. And, if their retention is itself a matter of grace and policy, it follows that we are under no obligation to permit any further investigations : the question whether we will take extenuating circumstances into consideration at all, and, if so, to what extent and within what limits, is itself a matter of grace and policy also. As a matter of fact, however, I may say that in almost every case we intend to proceed on the facts as disclosed by the offender's own statement, and I do not see how he can complain of that. No doubt, the result may be that those dismissed may not be the very worst offenders ; but we cannot help that. Almost anything would be preferable to a further prolongation of the scandal, and, so far, we have only directed dismissal in those cases which the Bombay Government submitted first, and which may be presumed to be of the most glaring character.

His Excellency the Vicerory said :—It certainly did not surprise me, any more than it surprised my hon. colleagues, to find that this measure, during the three weeks which have been passed since it was introduced into Council, has excited a considerable amount of public discussion, and has encountered from some quarters a good deal of adverse criticism. The circumstances of the case are not of a kind which need render us particularly susceptible or ready to complain of such criticism. We have never represented the measure itself or the arrangements by which it is to be accompanied as more than the most hopeful settlement of a question full of difficulty in itself, and rendered still less easy of solution from the fact that the Government of India was not called upon to intervene until the eleventh hour, by which time the situation had become very seriously complicated. All that we claim is, as I ventured to point out the other day, that the solution which we have proposed is, upon the whole, the most reasonable one of which the circumstances admit, and the most just in regard to the various interests affected by our decision. If I were to be called upon to criticise the criticisms which have been directed against our action, I should be inclined to say that most of them were apparently made entirely with reference to the interests of one of the parties concerned, and that the interests of all the rest appear to have been almost completely ignored. For we have a right to insist that in dealing with this important matter we had to take into consideration, not only the manner in which the reputation of the Bombay Government will be affected by a departure from the engagement offered to the inculpated mamlutdars, but the duty which we owe to the people of this country, of whom we may surely say that their interests are largely involved in the maintenance of the purity of the public service which we have endeavoured to uphold. In respecting the engagement of the Bombay Government we have gone as far as we could, and I cannot help thinking that those who have taken exception to the course which we are about to adopt have not given us sufficient credit, either for the length to which we have gone in making good the guarantee under which these officials gave their evidence before the Crawford Commission, or for the motives which led us to stop short of a complete and liberal fulfilment of that guarantee. In regard to the former of these points, one would almost have supposed, from reading some of the observations to which publicity has lately been given, that it was the intention of the Government of India to make no attempt whatever to compensate the dismissed mamlutdars for the loss of the emoluments of the offices of which they will be deprived. My honourable friend Mr. Hutchins has stated to Council how we propose to deal with this part of the case. Our proposals, which have received the consent of the Secretary of State, will, I cannot helping thinking, be regarded as conceived in a most liberal spirit, and as affording the strongest proof of our desire to make good, to the utmost of our ability, the engagement of the Bombay Government. In regard to the argument that the guarantee, having once been given, should have been made good, even at the cost of retaining in public employment persons who by their own admission, had incurred a statutory incapacity for serving the public I will venture to make one observation only. I earnestly trust that those to whom this view of the case commends itself will consider carefully the import of the arguments which they may advance in support of their view, and the legitimate conclusion to which they will find themselves committed, if they push those arguments too far. I own that it is not without misgivings that I have noticed the readiness which has been shown in certain quarters to assume that the Government of India, sooner than be a party to even a slight and limited departure from the guarantee given by the Bombay Government—a guarantee which, remember, has been held on the highest authority to be illegal and *ultra vires*—should have recourse to legislation for the purpose of retaining in official employment persons tainted with corruption. The reckless use of language of this kind appears to me to show a complete disregard for the interests of that section of the community which, if these persons had not been deprived of their offices, would have depended upon them for the due administration of justice, and which would surely have had a right to complain if it had been called upon to submit itself to the judgment of functionaries whose integrity, after what has taken place, would always have remained liable to be called in question. This is, however, only one aspect of the case. But we run the risk of finding ourselves face to face with a much more serious one. It appears to me that those who contend that the conduct of which these dismissed officials have been guilty is not conduct deserving of serious reprobation, or calculated to unfit them for the discharge of important judicial and administrative functions, are striking a serious blow at the standard of public morality in this country. The argument is, in fact, this that what would be regarded in other countries as a complete disqualification for the tenure of a position of public trust or responsibility is not so regarded in India ; that public corruption is more tolerable here than it would be in England ; and the inference is suggested that native public opinion is callous or indifferent upon this point, and that we ought to be content that it should be so. I cannot conceive any line of action more calculated to have an unfortunate effect on the public mind here and elsewhere. It has been the policy of the Government of India to increase, from time to time, the opportunities offered to the Indian subjects of her Majesty for serving the State in important and responsible positions. I for one rejoice that this should have been the case, and it is for this very reason that I should deplore any action on the part of persons representing themselves to be the friends and spokesmen of the natives of India, which might lead to the belief that public opinion here was lukewarm in regard to this all-important question of official purity. The Government of Bombay is given credit, and deservedly so, for the manner in which it attempted to deal with corruption when the person suspected was a high English official. I trust that the Government of India will at least not be censured for having declined to tolerate the continued presence in the public service of native officials who have been shown beyond all doubt to be tainted with the same corruption.

THE BANDORA RIOTS CASE.

Mr. Keshoolal Hiralal, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, yesterday resumed, at the Thana Court, the hearing of the case in which Andrade and six other fishermen are charged, in respect of the Bandora riots, with assaulting an old man named Doming Gonwyti. Mr. Balcrishna appeared for the prosecution. The defence was gone into, several witnesses being called to prove that there had been no assault on the complainant, there only being a general disturbance in which no one was hurt. The witnesses averred that none of the accused took part in the fray, though they may have been near the disturbance. The complainant, they stated, took no part in the quarrel and had not been injured.

The witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. Balcrishna.

The case was again adjourned till Saturday when five more witnesses are to be called for the defence.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Grathorne in the Prince's Dock, on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come, and bring your friends.

There is a report in the West End of London that two well-known members of society—one a Peer—are wanted by the police on a charge of having committed a very serious offence, which need not be specifically described. They are believed to have left the country, and Inspector Abberline, of Scotland Yard, is now in Paris, it is understood, in connection with the case. It is thought the alleged offenders may prefer voluntary exile to the risk of standing upon their trial.

ENGLISHMEN IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Since Mr. Alger has made his matter so readable, writes the *Times* reviewing Mr. J. G. Alger's book with this title, it is of no sort of consequence, or, rather, it is all the better, that he has given himself gener ous licence as to the range of the Revolution. The story that begins with the meeting of the States General is brought to an end with the fall of Napoleon. It contains much solid historical fact, and as much or more of entertaining gossip. Scattered through the chapters we see the skeleton framework of at least a score of sensational historical romances. And the novels that might be founded on those facts would be more various in character than in incident. All the Englishmen who were the victims of the French troubles, whether as actors or merely deeply interested spectators, must have passed through similar emotions, if they had very different personal experiences. But, as Mr. Alger remarks in his preface, their characters, with the causes which attracted them to France, are so many interesting studies in psychology. It strikes us as strange that so many of our countrymen should have remained in France during the Terror. But he reminds us that the Terror came as a surprise ; and that the enthusiasts who had been rejoicing in the promise of a glorious daybreak were slow to believe in the reality of the sudden eclipse. Indeed, those who had access to "the best sources of information" were as likely to be misled as any outsider. The Duke of Dorset, the English Ambassador, sympathized with the dreams of fanatical patriotism, and congratulated the nation on the capture of the Bastille.

If the Revolution sent many Englishmen to the prisons, it released two or three. Mr. Alger sets out with the strange story of the Earl of Massereene, who had been under lock and key for 19 years because he declined on principle to settle with his creditors. He seems to have had ample means ; he spent some £4,000 a year, he had carriages and opera boxes at the service of his mistresses, and, though confined himself, kept open house for his friends with free Irish hospitality. Macdonagh, a countryman of the Earl's, had a harder fate, as his story was more romantic. He was secretly married to a daughter of Lord Dunsany's ; but the pair were separated and the lady shut up in a convent. On calmer reflection she repented her precipitate indiscretion, and desired to make a more brilliant match. She had her husband, who seems to have been sincerely attached to her, arrested under a *lettre de cachet*. He was sent to the Ile Ste. Marguerite, where for 12 years he occupied the cell of the Mysterious Man with the Mask ; and his wife having safely shut him out of the way, committed bigamy with a Belgian marquis. We do not remember a more striking example of the cruel abuse of *lettres de cachet*.

Some Englishmen who bore well-known names figured in the processions and demonstrations of the Revolution. Among these was James Watt, son and namesake of the great inventor. He was "the hero of the dramatic sitting of the 18th of December so vividly depicted in Carlyle's Essays," when a deputation of ladies presented "the Constitutional Whig" with a collection of symbols of the new order of things. Watt was a man of courage and talent, and came off the winner in a wordy round with Robespierre, when the "Incorruptible One" had denounced him to the Assembly as an emissary of Pitt's. The sanguinary excesses of September sobered him, and he knew that Robespierre never forgave. Having sown his political wild oats he went home, succeeded to the paternal business in Birmingham, and was the first to cross the Channel and go up the Rhine by steam. Among the Scotchmen who sympathised from a safer distance was Robert Burns. He sent the Convention an offering of guns, sold cheap after a smuggling capture, but the guns were stopped at Dover and the Radical excisesman was reprimanded. It was one of the follies which explain the slow professional advancement for which his admirers blamed an unappreciative country. Passing on to Tom Paine, we find him not so black as he is sometimes painted. Though he could never speak a word of French, he was returned through Girondist influence in four departments, showing the value set on English moral support. At the King's trial he was opposed to the capital sentence, and had the courage to recommend that the unfortunate Louis should only be detained during the war. It was to Paine that Danton made the much-quoted remark—"Revolutions are not made with rose-water." The last delusions were dispelled and there was a general *sauve qui peut*, when Danton, in the September massacres, had flushed the sewers with blood. Among the carriages stopped by the mob and driven off to the nearest section was one containing the late Lord Palmerston, then a child of eight. Two of our countrymen specially distinguished themselves by acts of heroism. One was Nesham, a young sailor of 18, who subsequently rose to the rank of admiral. He saved a corndealer, accused of starving the people, from an angry mob, and was rewarded by the citizenship of Vernon from its municipality on the restoration of order. The other was a General Money, who, when he heard of the threatened attack on the Tuileries, rushed thither and asked for a musket. "Voila unveritable Anglais!" was the welcome cry of 100 officers mustered there. The philanthropical Clarkson had gone to Paris to persuade the Revolutionists to act up to their principles and suppress the slave-trade. He was delighted to meet at Lafayette's dinner table two mulattoes from St. Domingo in the uniform of National Guards. Mirabeau asked for materials for a speech he proposed to deliver in favour of emancipation. Clarkson wrote him often and at portentous length, which may have been the reason that the oration was never delivered. There were many creoles in Paris, and the colonial interest was too strong for the friends of the negro. It was an English nabob, Quintin Crawford, one who, like the Americans during the late Imperial *regime*, thought Paris the only place to spend a fortune, who furnished the carriage used by the Royal Family in their flight. Classed among the *emigres*, and condemned with them, his furniture and pictures were confiscated by the nation. He came back after the Terror, and was in the habit of playing whist with Talleyrand under the Empire. The Duke of Wellington as well as Talleyrand were in his house when news was brought of the death of Napoleon. It was then that Talleyrand, answering the ejaculation, "What an event!" cynically observed, "Non, ce n'est qu'une nouvelle."

The Countess of Albany, widow of Charles Edward, was in Paris from 1787 to 1792. She was then living with Alfieri, her second husband. The poet had celebrated the fall of the Bastille in heroic verse, and never forgave the French for their ingratitude. They seized on all his personal property, and not only stopped his carriage when he meant to migrate southwards, but the pensions of himself and his wife. Another *chere amie* of the Pretender was also in Paris at the outbreak of the Revolution. It was Clementine Walkingshaw, who plays so conspicuous a part in the closing scene of "Redgauntlet." She is said to have left the Prince of her own accord, after the staunchest friends of the exiled dynasty had striven in vain to effect a separation. There are some interesting remarks about the Abbe Edgeworth. The Princess Elizabeth had recommended him as confessor to the King, in the hope that his obscurity would save him from the vengeance of the regicides. Though no great divine, he was a good and brave man, and he had fully made up his mind to the worst. Expecting to be torn in pieces by the rabble, he made his will before his first visit to the Temple. The famous apostrophe, "Fils de St. Louis," would seem to be one of the false pearls of history, for the Abbe always declared that he had no recollection of the exclamation. The position of any priest who put himself forward then was sufficiently perilous. The monks and nuns when expelled from their convents were fortunate if they did not exchange the cloister for a cell ; and their convents were secularized as prisons which were forthwith overcrowded. There was another and a more famous Royal mistress who ended lamentably. Madame Dubarry owed her death to the malignant persecution of one Grieve, an Englishman, who made himself an infamous name among the Terrorists. A friend of Marat, he was to have dined with him on the very day of his assassination. Unfortunately for Madame Dubarry, he settled near her suburban residence. Three times he obtained search warrants against her or orders of arrest, and he appeared in person at the bar of the Convention to support the municipal denunciation he had incited. Like the Indian braves, he gloried in his trophies of scalps, and boasted that he had sent fifteen fellow-creatures to the guillotine.

It is always easier to get into a trap than out of it, and after the Terror had run its course, there was no general gaol delivery till 1795. Even then, and out of prison, it was next too impossible to obtain papers for the passage of the frontier. Before the prison doors were finally thrown open, there were some daringly successful escapes. The most famous is that of Sir Sidney Smith. Sir Sidney was driven back to Paris by his debts after the restoration of the Bourbons ; he died there, and lies buried in Pere Lachaise. The life of his friend and secretary Wright had a still sadder ending. He was captured off the Mobihan in 1804, and once more became the occupant of a cell in the Temple. Taxed with complicity in Cadoudal's conspiracy, he is said to have been tortured to extract a confession ; and it is believed "that, this having failed, the authorities, afraid to release him lest he should expose their infamy, strangled him and then pretended that he had committed suicide." The English came flocking to Paris in crowds when France was reopened to them by the Peace of Amiens. Fox, Erskine, and Mackintosh were received with acclamations by the crowd and with high honours by the First Consul, though Mr. Alger tells some amusing stories of the misplacing of the compliments crammed up for the interviews. The lesser fry of our countrymen were caught by shoals in the cast of his net, when Bonaparte closed the ports upon them without a warning. He owned afterwards at Elba that he had overridden international law, saying lightly, in course of a conversation with Lord Ebrington, "I am sure that in your hearts you in England approved me for showing force of character. Do you not see I am a bit of a pirate like yourselves ?" It is some satisfaction to know that those captives spoiled the Egyptians, leaving behind them £140,000 of debts by way of souvenirs.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF WILKIE COLLINS.

Mr. Hall Caine, who is to complete the late Wilkie Collins' unfinished novel, writes :—

Wilkie Collins was a name to conjure with when I was a boy at school, and the great book that first made it famous was published before I was born ; but I did not make acquaintance with the man himself until about two years ago. Short as that time is, and little as it promises of personal knowledge, I can truly say that it represents a period of great intimacy and familiarity. I did not know Wilkie Collins long, but I knew him well. He told me his troubles, and I went to him with my own. I sought his guidance and he gave his help. We met frequently, and the oftener we met the more eager we were to meet again. No intimacy since boyhood has been more dear to me, and though he was long past the age when men are mindful to make friends, no new friendship, I truly think of his later life went nearer than ours to fill the place of the old ones. This alone though it may seem so vain, and is indeed, a vanity that I may be proud of, will justify me in saying what I mean now to say of his character, his habits, and his opinions.

I do not remember who it was that introduced me to Wilkie Collins, or for what reason we first met. Perhaps it was his publisher and mine, Mr. Andrew Chatto, perhaps it was our friend Mr. A. P. Watt, but I recall the occasion of it well enough. He had written saying that I would be welcome to call upon him, but must be prepared to find him in the turmoil of a domestic change of some sort. "Nevertheless, I am still possessed of a table, a bottle of brandy, a couple of glasses, and a box of cigars, and will be happy to share them with the author of So-and-so," he wrote, as nearly as I can remember.

WILKIE COLLINS' HOUSE.

I found him in the heart of London, for he was then living in Gloucester Place. The house was large and rather dingy, one of the mansions of a hundred years ago, when the masons of London were laying the foundations of the gloomiest buildings in Christendom, and also of the most protracted bouts of hypochondriasis. The air of gloom was as much within as without the house in Gloucester Place. The walls were panelled, the stairs were of stone, and the hall was cold, and the whole house seemed cheerless. Much of this effect must have been due to the dwelling itself; for when at a late date, Collins removed to Wimpole Street, his house was very bright and home-like. The door had been answered by a man-servant, whose nervousness, hesitancy, and diffidence told a long story in advance of the habits of close retirement observed by the man I had come to see.

THE FIRST GLIMPSE OF COLLINS.

When I saw Wilkie Collins first he was pointed out to me by Rosetti. In those last sad days, when the poet was waning visibly, and it was imperatively demanded that once a day at least he should forsake his twenty-year hermitage in Chene Walk, he used to drive for fresh air and exercise through the streets and the parks of London, usually with the windows of the carriage up and himself thrust back into the corner of the seat behind the folds of his great Inverness and under the shadow of his broad-brimmed hat pulled low over his face. On some of these melancholy rides I accompanied him, and once, as I remember, when we were passing through Regent's Park, the hidden eyes that missed nothing saw a figure that they knew walking on the footpath. "That's Wilkie Collins," said Rosetti ; and I looked and saw a small, elderly man, grey-haired and grey-bearded, large-eyed and lion-headed, round-shouldered, and stooping heavily.

That was my first glimpse of Collins, and swift as it must have been it left its vivid expression so that when he came into the room to me five years afterwards at Gloucester Place I remembered in a moment that I had seen him before. But he had grown feebler in that interval, paler of face and more flabby of body. I think I cannot better describe the effect of his face for those who have not seen it, but have seen the face of Garibaldi, than to say that the novelist's face resembled the patriot's, with the difference of having less power and more vividness. The only serious point at which this description would be at fault would be in respect of the eyes, which were large and protruded, and had the vague and dreamy look that is sometimes seen in the eyes of the blind. Perhaps I would come nearer to giving the right impression if I were to add (what I hesitate to say) that the expression of Collin's eyes at this time was exactly that of a man to whom chloroform has just before been administered. It was a significant fact to me, for had I not come from a terrible experience of the abuse of chloral in the daily life of the friend I have named ? Collins' eyes fixed my attention instantly, and he saw that it was so. Perhaps he suspected that I read their strange look by the light of my late experience, perhaps he was loth to trust me then as he trusted me later, but before we had been talking together long he interrupted the conversation and said something like this :—

"I see that you can't keep your eyes off my eyes, and I ought to say that I've got the gout in them, and that it is trying to blind me."

I was much troubled that I had brought down this remark by the unconscious rudeness of a too constant gaze into eyes that fascinated me by the story they seemed to tell of daily habit and lifelong suffering. But I made no attempt to excuse it, and accepting Collin's reference to the gout as a sufficient explanation, I banished the matter from my mind. It came up again some months afterwards, and it came up once more at the end, and then I remembered with a painful vividness what my feeling had been at first meeting Wilkie Collins face to face.

DELIGHT IN HIS WORK.

Nothing came out in these letters more frequently than the boyish delight in his work. It was not done easily, but with great and often grievous labour—labour of conception, of construction, and of repeated writing and re-writing—and yet he held to it, clung to it, and when torn from it by sickness returned to it in health with the fiercest eagerness of the literary aspirant. Never was authorship less of a trade to any author, though he was a competent business man, and knew how to make the most of his market. To write stories was a passion to him, and he was as much a slave to it when he was beginning the story which he left unfinished at his death as he had been five-and-twenty years earlier, before fame had come to him or fortune seemed within his grasp.

I had good reason to know how much his work took out of him, for I saw him repeatedly while he was writing "The Legacy of Cain" and "Blind Love." After the first of these he seemed utterly prostrated and incapable of even the least bodily exertion. I then prayed of him to take rest, and he laughed and said "Physician heal thyself." When I saw him again soon afterwards he was deep in "Blind Love." I remonstrated, and he asked how it was with me. Unluckily I fell an easy prey to his retort, so we laughed together at the dunderheadedness we shared in common. Then, as I remember, he told me of another friend—a very unliterary one as I gathered—who had remonstrated in another fashion (and vastly more effectively) the day before. On hearing that Collins had begun a new story on the head of one that had nearly killed him, this discerning soul had said "Wilkie, you're a clever fellow, a very clever fellow, though you try to deceive people. But I know what's wrong with you—you're mad."

Wilkie had many good stories, and he told them well, and in a manner altogether his own—not with the boisterous self-enjoyment, the shout and the peal of laughter of Rossetti (who had many splendidly noisy ones), or the quiet twinkle and simple smile and speech of Mr. Blackmore (who brims over with quiet yarns), or the sly, sensuous delight of the late Lord Houghton (whose ordinary conversation consisted of little else but stories), or yet the white-faced earnestness of another friend whose name is not public property. Wilkie's style was quiet, but emphatic, precise, and perhaps slow, the points cumulative in their effect and most carefully led up to, and ending always in complete success. The pistol never missed fire when Wilkie pulled the trigger. His memory was strong, and his store of good things was very plentiful.

STORIES ABOUT HIS STORIES.

Some of his stories concerned his own novels and their readers, and I recall one of them that relates to the "Woman in White." Immediately after the production of that book, when all England was admiring the arch villainy of the Fat Fosco, the author received a letter (which still exists) from a lady who has since figured very largely in public view. She congratulated him upon the success with somewhat icy cheer, and then said, "But, Mr. Collins, the great failure of your book is your villain. Excuse me if I say you really do not know a villain. Your Count Fosco is at least a very poor one, and when next you want a character of that description I trust you will not disdain to come to me. I know a villain, and have one in my eye at this moment, that would far eclipse anything I have ever read of in books—don't think I am drawing upon my imagination. The man is alive, and constantly under my gaze. *In fact he is my own husband.*"

These were the lady's words as nearly as I can remember them. Shall I say who she was ? She was the wife of the late Lord Lytton. And this mention of the "Woman in White" reminds me of a story which I may or may not have heard from Wilkie's own lips, but seems nevertheless veracious.

After the story had been written (or partly written, for Wilkie told me one day that down to "Blind Love" he had never been more than five instalments ahead of his printers) and the time had come to begin its serial publication, a title had not yet been found. A story could not be published without a title, but neither the author nor his friends could hit on one that seemed suitable. Dickens had been appealed to, and had failed. So had Forster, who was prolific on good titles. Wilkie was in despair. The day was approaching when the story must begin in "All the Year Round." So one day the novelist took himself off to Broadstairs, determined not to return until a title had been found. He walked for hours along the cliff between Kingsgate and what is called Bleak House ; he smoked a case of cigars, and all to no purpose ; then, vexed and much worn by the racking of his brains, he threw himself on the grass as the sun went down. He was lying facing the North Foreland Lighthouse, and half in bitter jest, half unconsciously, he began to apostrophise it thus :

"You are ugly and stiff and awkward—you know you are ; as stiff and as weird as my white woman—white woman—woman in white—the title, by Jove!"

It was done ; a title had been hit upon, and the author went back to London delighted. Dickens was much pleased with the name, and the story began its career. Such is said to have been the origin of one of the finest titles any novel ever had—at least the story sounds much like one of Wilkie Collins.'

Another story concerning the same book.

Before he wrote it he had been beating about for a subject, and the idea of the white woman was suggested by a letter from some unknown correspondent, asking him to interest himself in some real or supposed wrongful incarceration in a lunatic asylum. About the same time he came upon an old French trial (he had many French "Newgate Calendars") turning upon a question of substitution of persons, and so it struck him that a substitution effected by help of a lunatic asylum would afford a good central idea. He wrote the book, and was quite exhausted at the end of it. So he made arrangements for its publication in the library form, and went away for a long holiday in a place at some distance (I think he said at sea in a yacht), where letters could not reach him. When he returned home he found his desk piled mountains high with letters from correspondents and newspapers containing reviews. Also he found his mother (he was still living under the parental roof) in great distress over the severity with which the book had been handled in the Press.

"Well," he said, "let us see." So he read the reviews first.

They were nearly all as bad as it is in the way of our kind critics to make them—I have seen a few and can vouch for the judgment. Then he read the letters, and they brimmed over with eulogy.

"Now," thought Wilkie, "this teaches me a lesson. These letters are nearly all from total strangers, and may be said to represent in some measure the general public. These reviews are by professional writers, some of them my friends. Either the public is right and the Press wrong, or the Press is right and the public is wrong. Time will tell. If the public turns out to be right, I will never trust the Press again."

Thus he waited for the final verdict of time, and it seemed to come confidently enough, and the end of it was that Collins lost nearly all faith in review articles, and even went the length of grievously understating their effect on public opinion. I can say with certainty that during my knowledge of him he was all but totally indifferent (except in the cases of important articles like Mr. Quilter's) to what the newspapers said about his works.

He was more sensitive when they discussed his habits and character.

A LONELY LIFE.

His life was almost that of a hermit. During the last two or three years he went out very little—rarely or never to the theatre, and only once or twice to a dinner. He saw a few friends at his house at Wimpole Street, Mr Holmann Hunt, Mr. Piggott, Mr. Watt, Mr. Chatto, Mr. Yates, Mr. Quilter, Mr. Besant (I think), and his doctor and old friend, Mr. Beard, was constantly by his side. With all the surroundings of an invalid, he had quite a morbid terror of being written about as a dying man. "My heart is *not* affected," he would say, "and there is nothing amiss with me but what they call stomachic nervousness—or something like it." All the same he was a dying man during the whole period of my acquaintance with him, and this brings me very near to Willesden Junction on my journey to London, as well as to the last point in my garrulous talk about Wilkie Collins.

THE TERRIBLE OPIUM HABIT.

One day towards the beginning of 1888 I called upon him at Wimpole Street in great excitement about a difference which I had just had with a collaborateur over a question of art in the drama. I wished him to adjudicate in the dispute, and he cordially undertook to do so. "State the difficulty," he said, and I stated it with much fulness. He stopped me again and again—repeated, questioned, and commented. Two hours went by like ten minutes. We were sitting in Wilkie's workshop, with proofs of his current work everywhere about us. The point was a knotty one, and a very serious issue seemed involved in it. Wilkie was much worried.

"My brain is not very clear," he said, once or twice, taking a turn across the room.

Presently, and as if by a sudden impulse, he opened a cabinet, and took out a wine-glass and what seemed to be a bottle of medicine, and was labelled with the name of a well-known London chemist.

"I'm going to show you one of the secrets of my prison-house," he said, with a smile.

Then he poured from the bottle a full wine-glass of a liquid resembling port wine in colour. "Do you see that ?" he asked. "It's laudanum." Straightway he drank it off. I was all but dumbfounded.

"Good Heaven, Wilkie Collins," I said, "how long have you taken that drug ?"

"Twenty years," he answered.

"More than once a day ?"

"Oh, yes, much more. Don't be alarmed. Remember that De Quincy used to drink laudanum out of a jug."

Then he told me a story, too long to repeat, of how a man-servant of his own had killed himself by taking less than half of one of his doses.

"Why do you take it ?" I asked.

"To stimulate the brain and steady the nerves."

"And you think it does that ?"

"Undoubtedly," and laughing a little at my consternation, he turned back to the difficult subject I had come to discuss. "I'll see it clearer now. Let us begin again," he said.

"Wait," I said, "you say, my dear fellow, that the habit of taking laudanum stimulates your brain and steadies your nerves. Has it the same effect on other people ?"

"It had on Bulwer Lytton," answered Collins ; "he told me so himself."

"Well, then, Wilkie Collins," I said, "you know how much I suffer from brain and nerve-exhaustion. Do you advise me to use this drug ?"

He paused, changed colour slightly, and then said quietly, "No."

It was the old story, and perhaps I would not go back on it, with all its melancholy side-lights of self-deception and great suffering, borne in persistent self-blindness, but that I see in to-day's *World* that Edmund Yates (a much older and more responsible friend of Collins) has openly discussed it.

Winter has set in all over Germany with a vehemence and severity unexampled within the memory of living man. Not only are heavy rains falling and wild storms raging in the inland parts of the Empire, but tempests have swept the seas which bound it in the north, while the mountains which form its southern frontier have been visited by heavy snowstorms. The snow fell so heavily a month ago in the giant mountains which stand sentinel between Prussian Silesia and Austria, that a party of six Breslauers were able to make a so-called "horned sleigh excursion" from the Petersbande almost to Agnetendorf.

Floriline!—for the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited o farringdon-road, London.

A SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY.

At Newcastle recently, the Trades Council having presented an address to Professor Flower as president of the British Association, that gentleman made a very remarkable reply, in the course of which, having referred to the gratification it gave the Association to find their work so highly appreciated he said :—"It is, however, particularly gratifying to us to find such a recognition—where, perhaps, at first sight, we might hardly have expected it—of the advantages of pure or abstract science, apart from its practical application to the material welfare of mankind. You have recognised what is certainly known to those who have followed most closely the history of science, but what is not generally known or appreciated by the multitude—namely, that nearly all the marvellous benefits which have been conferred on man by the application of scentific discovery or scientific knowledge have been the result of the discoveries of philosophers who are pursuing knowledge solely for its own sake—without any hope of reward, without any hope of its benefiting, perhaps, themselves or others, and very often amid the indifference, the neglect, and even the scorn of their contemporaries. The particular branch of science which I have the honour of representing is, at first sight, very little specially connected with the general welfare of man, and is looked upon by many as little more than idle speculation or curiosity. I well remember—it is certainly many years ago now—one who, more than anyone else living in this country, has advanced that branch of science, Professor Huxley, in a lecture

MILITARY AND SPORTING NOTES.

In pursuance of the plan to allot nearly 100,000 volunteers, under the home defence mobilisation scheme, to the London lines of defence the Commander-in-Chief has approved the selection by the commanders of most of the volunteer brigades of places at which the battalions composing their commands shall in the first instance concentrate, before being transferred to their places in the two lines. Eighteen brigades have been put into the London Defence Scheme, and the only two whose mobilisation points have not yet been settled are the Welsh and Welsh Border Brigades, numbering about 9,500 men. For the other six provincial brigades, belonging to the South London, or Guildford to Halstead line, the places of concentration selected are—the North Midland Brigade at Derby, the South Midland at Warwick, the Western Counties at Bath, the Home Counties at Guildford, the Highland at Perth, and the South of Scotland at Hawick. The three London and one Surrey brigades belonging to the southern line have been instructed that they would assemble at Caterham, the central point in the southern line. The places selected for the six brigades (all provincial) belonging to the north-eastern line of defence are—the Northern Counties Brigade at Lancaster, the Manchester at Manchester, the West Yorkshire at Leeds, the East Yorkshire at Doncaster, the Eastern Counties at Thetford, and the Staffordshire at Wolverhampton. The places have been chosen as having convenient railway communication with the headquarters of the battalions composing the brigades, and affording the readiest facilities for sending the brigades to their positions in the two lines.

Of the smokeless powders used in recent manœuvres, &c. by German, Austrian, and French troops the German appears, according to present information, to give far the best results, though as yet the test of ball firing has not been conclusively carried out. Though practically smokeless—only a thin brown vapour being discernible from the flanks, and hardly anything at all from the front—the powder is not noiseless, and, in fact, is said at times to give even a louder report than the old, and it also shows a vivid flash, which in some degree might make up for the want of smoke so far as the observation of an enemy was concerned. A whole battery seems to make less smoke than a company of infantry with the black powder, and, conversely, a company does not make so much smoke as one gun at present. The smokeless compound, however, gives off a very offensive and even overpowering gas. Both the French and the German powder seem to have the violent action as our own experiments have shown, and which so far, threatens to considerably delay the actual adoption of smokeless powder for the Service cartridge. The French in particular seems not only to be violent, but to be so uncertain in its action as to entirely destroy the possibility of anything like accuracy in shooting. Our motto must, therefore, be *Festina lente*. It is evident there is nothing to be gained by being precipitate.

The French cavalry manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Châlons according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, seem not to have been wholly satisfactory. At an early stage in the proceedings the 4th and 6th divisions met near Arbre Chenu, where the artillery came into position so rapidly that it commenced its fire while yet the cavalry were beginning to deploy. This want of celerity, and the fact that the brigades did not approach sufficiently near to one another, caused the general directing the manœuvres to require a repetition of the whole operation. The correspondent of the *France Militaire*, writing from the camp of Châlons on September 12, explained his long silence by saying that the forces had been so moved from place to place, without knowing why or wherefore, that no one could say whether some wise tactics were being practised or whether the generals of division were merely blundering. No one, he says, not even the brigadier-generals, knew the plan of operations, and a stranger who followed them would have thought them absurd. "Finally," much expense to procure little or no instruction.' Nevertheless, it would appear that some of the combats have been highly interesting. It is reported also that some very bitter remarks, in scarcely Parliamentary language, fell from the general of the 50th brigade in his official criticism of certain operations of the 25th division of Infantry in the neighbourhood of Lyons. On the other hand, in spite of faults of detail, the manœuvres in several districts have won warm approval for the spirit and precision with which they have been carried out.

The trials of the 110-ton guns of the Victoria will be of more than ordinary interest since very few people believe that these guns are of value. The 30 ton gun, too, is an experiment, and a costly one by all accounts. It is a pity that Parliament is not sitting now, that a little information on these pieces of ordnance might be elicited by judicious questioning. We should very much like to know the history of the actual guns which are to be tried, how they have been tested, and with what results. There is their hydraulic machinery also, the preliminary trials of which do not seem to have been altogether satisfactory. It is said that 3,000 lbs. pressure on the square inch is required, but not more than 1,400 lbs. can be obtained. If this is the case, we are not surprised to hear from Gibraltar that when the 110-ton gun mounted there was fired recently, the carriage was disabled after the third round owing to the excessive recoil. Of course, without a carriage the gun is useless. It would be interesting to know what reduction has been made in the cartridges for the Victoria's trials.

The work connected with the temporary repair of the Sultan is progressing very favourably. She is expected to be ready for floating out of the dock early next month, but so much will have to be done to her to make her decently habitable for the navigating party that will bring her home that she will probably not arrive at Chatham before March. I observe, says a contemporary, she reappears in the Navy List as "Recovered after Shipwreck," which suggests "Recovered after an illness." It is said she is to be towed to England, when ready, but as yet another engineer officer was appointed to her two days ago, it would almost seem as if the Admiralty thought there was a possibility of getting her own engines fit for steaming in time, and their submersion has probably done them less harm than might be supposed. It would be cheaper and better in every way to repair her at Malta, but dock accommodation there is so limited, havings to serve, as it does, for the requirements not only of the Mediterranean squadron, but for the ships in the East Indies as well, that there is no choice in the matter, and home she must come.

During the wedding festivities at Athens, consequent on the alliance of the Greek and German Royal and Imperial families, Sir Anthony Hoskins, in the Dreadnought with a squadron of five other ironclads, is to be stationed in Salamis Bay. This is within easy distance of the Piræus, if only the weather is favourable for boating.

The *Newcastle Journal* is "authorised to state that the exaggerated reports which have recently appeared in some of the papers giving accounts of supposed failures of the 110-ton guns for the Victoria are groundless." The Victoria is now in the Channel undergoing her gun trials. If these are carried out honestly and without favour, we shall see whether the reports were "groundless" or not. If the guns are declared to be fit in every way for active service, a great many people will be very much surprised, and none more so than those most interested in them.

By a private letter from Zanzibar the *Globe* learns that the dhow captured by the Ranger and fitted out as tender to that ship is a great success. She is wonderfully fast, and is commanded by a warrant officer with a crew of 10 men, carries a machine gun, is a most comfortable craft, and probably will not be long before she makes some prize money. Considerable disappointment was felt on the station that not a single lieutenant was promoted in the last batch out of those serving in the East Indies, as the work during the last year has been most harassing and uninteresting, and some had entertained hopes that the Admiralty were alive to this fact, and would show their appreciation of services by rewarding them. The Agamemnon, a ship totally unfitted for cruising work on such a station, has had a large number of fever cases on board, but she has gone to the Seychelles to allow her crew to recuperate.

A committee is about to sit, under the presidency of Captain Hilary Andor, C.B., to consider the whole question of the uniform of the blue-jacket, and it is understood that what the men call a "tunic," but is in reality a sort of Eton boy's jacket, is likely to be abolished. It is of no manner of use, and does not look half so sailorlike as the frock, whether blue or white. The absurd, stiff, uncomfortable white hats also ought at once to be discarded. The men hate them, and they are an abomination.

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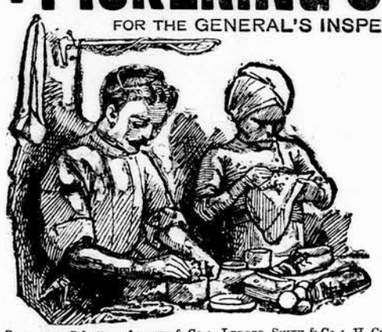

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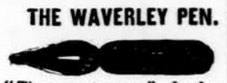

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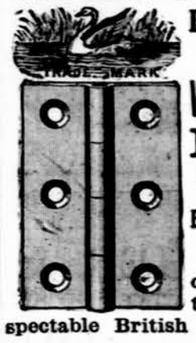

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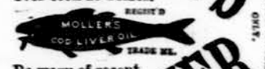

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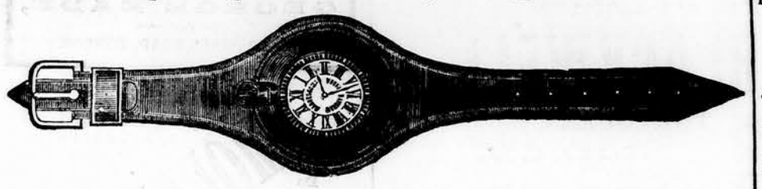

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Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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